PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 53,922.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509	....	....
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
1st Decr.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
26th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	....	....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	....	....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
13th "	CHINA	7912	....	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *4th October*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDA
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. 1906.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDA
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Cancepa	15th Nov. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survive. or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LAMA	2,170	Mon. 15th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct.)
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 18th "	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 19th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 15th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on or about 26th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	24th Oct.	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar,
NERBUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	19th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
13th October, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th Dec. "
*† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6046	24th Jan. 1907.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRAZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,046	26th Oct. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 53, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OCTOBER 5TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	460	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Crosby Hall	4,082	Sept. 23	Oct. 7	Oct. 22	Nov. 10
A	City of Vienna	4,672	" 27	" 11	" 24	Oct. 30
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct. 8	" 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,548	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 16
B	Aston Hall	3,580	" 25	Nov. 8	" 24	Dec. 10
A	City of York	7,0[illegible]6	Nov. 1	" 13	" 23	" 27
B	Merton Hall	4,3[illegible]	" 6	" 19	Dec. 1	Dec. 6
A	City of Karachi	5,000	" 21	Dec. 4	" 16	" 21
B	City of Agra	4,320	" 27	" 12	" 25	" 29
					1907.	1907.
B	Prome	3,626	Dec. 5	" 22	Jan. 3	Jan. 20

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
Bombay,

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Lond	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Albert Buildings, Y. HARA.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY. *Sub-Manager*

SINCE 1868

we have been widely known and famed for the excellent quality of our

HAMS BACON AND CHEESE.

To-day this quality is fully maintained, and every care is taken in order that all goods may be despatched and delivered in the very best condition.

HAMS.

		Rs.	As.
Finest pale Cumberland Special Cure, from 8 to 25lbs. each	per lb.	1	2
Cooked, ready for table, whole or half Ham	"	2	0
Cooked, in slices	"	2	8

BACON.

		Rs.	As.
Harris' Crown Brand, Real Wilts, Middle, Special Cure, 20 to 30lbs. each	"	1	2
Harris' Crown Brand, Wilts Belly, Special Cure, 10 to 18 lbs. each	"	1	0
Cumberland Belly, 8 to 16 lbs.	"	1	0

Bacon in Canvas at original weights.

BACON on cut ONE ANNA per Pound Extra

CHEESE.

		Rs.	As.
STILTON English Prize Dairy (original weights), from 12 lbs. each	per lb.	1	6
STILTON, English Prize Dairy (original weights), on cut	"	1	8
GORGONZOLA Real, 16 to 18 lbs. each	"	1	4
GORGONZOLA Real, on cut	"	1	8
Cheshire, English	"	1	0
Gruyere, finest quality	"	1	0
Cheddar, Pale Loaf, about 12 lbs. each	"	0	14
American Cheshire	"	0	14
Double Gloster	"	0	14
Edams, Dutch (whole Cheese only)	"	0	12
Imperial, in Jars	per jar	1	0
Camembert, in Tins	per tin	1	4

BARNES & Co.'s Preserved Provisions fresh fortnightly
BY EVERY P. & O. THROUGH MAIL FROM HOME.
NEW PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON

Pomfrets, Prawns, Seerfish, Lobsters, etc., sent to any Railway Station in India.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT

SINCE 1868.

PEARSE & CO.'S RESTAURANT.

NO. 1, SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

UP-TO-DATE, FITTED UP WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS.
BREAKFAST, TIFFINS AND DINNERS DAILY
CHOICEST WINES AND SPIRITS
SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE.

ICES! ICES! ICES!
CAKES. PASTRY.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

SCHEMES AND PROJECTS REPORTED ON.

Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above.
Valuations and Arbitrations.
Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.

All communications to be addressed to the
CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends,
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks; shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.

Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents,
BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

PLAGUE.

Best and Cheapest Remedies
(PROF GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
GERMICIDE—for prevention, 8 Ans.
PLAGUE SOLUTION,—Secures the highest percentage of cures, 8 Ans.
Free samples to medical men and Hospitals.
Of all chemists or from the
SUPERINTENDENT, T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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THE
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FOR OCTOBER, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

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SATURDAY 20TH OCTOBER.
"SIGN OF THE CROSS."

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC desirous of seeing the DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS are informed that the following is the route prescribed for carriages :—

1. Starting from the Town Hall.

(a) Bazar Gate Street, South of Municipal Garden, Hornby Road, across Carnac Road, into Shaik Memon Street, to Mumbadevi Corner, thence Kalbadevi Road, as far as Robert Money School, back up Kalbadevi Road, Bhendi Bazar, and so to J. J. Hospital direct.

or

(b) Same route as above as far as Hornby Road, thence via Cruickshank Road up Kalbadevi Road, Bhendi Bazar to J. J. Hospital.

2. Starting from J. J. Hospital the same routes as above in reverse order.

In the event of a congestion in Shaik Memon Street (Marwari Bazar), carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Balaji Shamshet Street, through Abdul Rehman Street, and so on to Hornby Road.

Carriages will not be allowed to turn round on the route laid down in order to go in the reverse direction except at the following points, viz.,

Money School, Pydhoni, Crawford Market, and Victoria Station.

Carriages can, however, leave the routes altogether by turning into any of the side streets on the left hand side of the routes laid down.

W. L. B. SOUTER,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :
BOMBAY, *13th October* 1906.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the "HISTORIES of RAILWAY PROJECTS, including TRAMWAYS, corrected up to 30th June, 1906", are available FOR SALE with the SUPERINTENDENT, Government Printing, India. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

PRICE—Rs. 2 per Copy.

NOTICE.

This Advertisement is in supersession of that part of the advertisements which appeared in the issues of this Paper, on 18th to 25th July, which refers to 5,80,000 Sleepers.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 5,80,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, delivery to begin by 1st April 1907, and to be completed by 31st December, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine (9) feet six (6) inches long, ten (10) inches wide and five (5) inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of Timber :—

INDIAN.—Sal, deodar or Burmese Pingado.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Hill grown Jarrah.
NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mixed Hardwoods.
QUEENSLAND.—Mixed Hardwoods.
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Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each class of Timber when more than one class is offered ; and to quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be for the whole or for any portion of the contract.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery c. i. f. ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railway before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and price quoted should include delivery into trucks at that Station after having been passed by an Engineer Officer on the N. W. Railway.

Tender should be return duly filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, superscribed "Tender for sleepers required by the N. W. Railway" at Calcutta by MONDAY, 3rd December 1906, on which date these will be opened at 12 noon.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be had from the Chief Store-keeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 100 which will be treated as earnest money and returned to tenderers after the award of contracts.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

ADELPHI HOTEL,
Clare Road, BYCULLA.

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ON TUESDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1906,
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Rs. 2 for one Gentleman and Two Ladies.
Tickets can be had at the Door.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY the 17th and 18th instant, being Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED against LETTING OFF or THROWING FIRE WORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a breach of the Law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

W. L. B. SOUTER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
BOMBAY, 11th OCTOBER, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. MADANLAL LALLUBHAI MUNSHIFF of Bombay Hindu Kayasth Inhabitant, a Government servant residing at Girgaum outside the Fort, widower, deceased.

BHANABHAI alias MADHAVRAM MOTIRAM MUNSHI, of Bombay Hindu Kayasth Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, a Government servant, the executor of the said Will of the abovenamed deceased.......................... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness LOUIS P. RUSSELL ESQUIRE Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid. This Nineteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six and in the sixth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI.

The 19th day of April, 1906.

Mr. HIRALAL DAYABHAI
Petitioners' Attorneys.

MATHERAN

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For further particulars apply to A. H. FROOM P. & O. Co., Bombay, who will also receive offers up to 17th October inclusive.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AMICUS INTER AMICOS

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India. By Pierre Loti. Translated from the French by George A. F. Inman, Edited by Robert Harborough Sherard	9 3
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CONTINENTAL and ENGLISH Finest Art Gold, Gem, Jewellery, such as Brooches, Charms, Necklets, Pendants, Rings Scarf Pins, Safety Pins, Muff Chains, Fob Chains, Curb Bracelets, Perpetual Calendars, Lockets, Studs and Links, Hall-marked Silver Jewellery and Silver Mounted Goods. DUBASH and Co., 89, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION.—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription £1-4-6 per year including Postage.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 604S, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During months of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues 8 annas per copy according to number available [illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

FOR SALE.

HORSES ! HORSES ! HORSES ! !

MR. R. J. HUNTER, the oldest Horse Importer in the trade (extending over 40 years' experience) would like to bring to the notice of the public generally that he has on view at the BOMBAY STABLE Co., an excellent batch of horses comprising made pairs, single-harness horses, hacks, etc., and also eleven Polo Ponies, thoroughly broken, with I. P. A. certificates.

Fresh Consignment EXPECTED DECEMBER.

R. J. HUNTER,
BOMBAY STABLE CO.,
BYCULLA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almyrah, chest of drawers, large writing desk, etc.

1 "Moya" typewriter in perfect working order.

1 Chubb's safe on stand. 28 by 22 by 21 inches.

A lot of nice assortment of fancy Japanese silk embroidered door purdahs, bed quilts, teapoy and table covers, silk sarries, window screens, etc.

On account of the underwriters.—

Ex. S.S. City of Agra.

1 bale 161 pieces white cotton fents, yards 4067, lbs. 582, oil damaged.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Ahmed Allana—

A. A. 4—1 case Joseph Rodgers and Sons' razors, ex s.s. Merton Hall.

2548.3—1 case Joseph Rodgers and Sons' cutlery, ex s.s. Britannia.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Hazi Mirza Nasrulla Yezde, safe on stand, writing tables, chairs, bookstand, cupboards, copying press, etc.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass front double seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ROLLER, ETC.

High Court.
Suit No. 731 of 1905.
Jaithabhoy Kessowji and another............Plaintiffs.
vs.
Kaboobai and others..................................Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Lukhmidas Bhimji, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 16th instant at 2 P.M. sell by Public Auction in the bungalow of Seth Runchordas Madhavdas opposite the Police Station on Girgaum Back Road.

A lot of furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, bedsteads, mattresses, wearing apparels, stone roller, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY the 22nd Instant at 3 P.M. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, under instructions from Messrs. H. M. Sidick and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. F. Finkelstein, the undermentioned jewellery consisting of :—

1 Pair diamond screw ear-rings.
1 Pair diamond ear-rings with pearls.
1 Diamond ring with 7 stones.
1 Diamond ring with 3 stones.
1 Diamond ring with 7 stones.
2 Marquis rings with turquoises.
1 Ring with large opal.
1 Pair gold bracelets with 5 diamonds in each.
1 Gold gent's repeater watch.
1 Gold ladies' watch with monogram,
1 Gold chain bracelet.
2 Gold chain brooches.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of an undivided Moiety or half share in Paddy and Batty field at Koli-Kalian, near Kurla.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. John Francis Valladares, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 11th day of November, 1906, at 4 P.M. the deceased's half undivided share in the following khote paddy and batty field.

All that piece of khote paddy and batty field with a few palm trees bearing Survey No. 35, Sub. No. 6 and Faini No. 1 and admeasuring 1 acre and 9 1-2 gunthas. It is subject to a small fixed yearly assessment to the Kurla, estate of the late Mr. A. H. Wadia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 15th OCTOBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HUZERIA STREET.

Suit No 243 of 1904.
Khadiza Begum
vs.
Khatiz and others.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree passed in the above suit, dated the 26th day of January, 1905, and by order of Messrs. Chandulal Dayabhoy and Sorabji Bomanji Vakil, the Receivers, appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on the day, and hour, hereinafter mentioned, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property :—

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th October, 1906
at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Lot No. 4.
(At Huzria Street.)

All that piece or parcel of Government Land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, fronting on the eastern side of the Huzeria Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bhuleshwar and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4999 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward E No. 221, Street No. 207, containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the Huzria Street, aforesaid, on or towards the south by the property formerly of Cazee Mahomed Esmail Chimai, now of Memon Hajee Esmail, together with the gully for the passage of dirty water between this plot and the property of the said Memon Hajee Esmail which belongs entirely to and forms part of this plot and on or towards the north by the Lot No. 3 together with the gully for the passage of dirty water lying between this plot and the Lot No. 3 which belongs entirely to and forms part of this plot and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Receivers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply, to Messrs. Tyebjee, Dayabhoy & Co. Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 15th OCTOBER, 1906.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. B. C. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
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FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line : Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED

A SECOND HAND BOILER DIMENSIONS 30 feet by 7 feet, Working Pressure 100lbs. to square inch. Delivery December next.

Apply C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
15-17, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced qualified MIDWIFE and NURSE for the Murud Dispensary. On a monthly salary of Rs. 35 with free quarters. Apply with testimonials to

THE STATE KARBHARI,
Jangira.

GIBBONS & Co., Art Furniture and Cabinet makers.

Household and Office Furniture of every description supplied from Stock or made to order at the shortest notice. All work under the immediate supervision of European Artists. Houses and Offices completely and satisfactorily furnished.

GIBBONS & CO.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams, "Gibmart Bombay."
Telephone No. 411 and 412.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

TO LET.

TO LET.

BOMBAY SEASON, BUNGALOWS FLATS and apartments in healthy localities. Special arrangements for short and long leases. Office premises on Hornby Road and other business part of the Fort. Spacious and commodious, plenty of light and air.

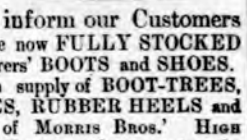
For further particulars apply to

B. SAKHARAMJI & Co.,
House Agents.

No. 2, Dean Lane.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.



WE beg to inform our Customers that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES.

We have a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS also of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

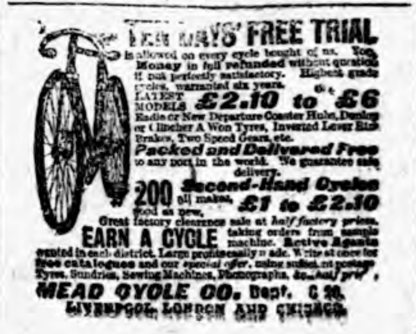
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed

Correspondence invited



TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years.

LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6

Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, good as new, £1 to £2.10

Great factory clearance sale at *half factory prices.*

EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our *special offer*, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., *half price.*

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 20.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Loch Tay, 3,415 tons, Captain J Stephen, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Shahristan. 1,741 tons, Captain O J Newport, via Mormugoa, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Misrif, Sabah, 65 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Koweit, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itola, 3,401 tons, Captai T Johnstone, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta ballast.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino 2,681 tons, Captain M Saporite, will sail to-day fo Genoa &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Queda, 4,944 tons Captain R H Coope, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain J Wilson, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon &c, with a general cargo and Miss Cleft, Rev A H Cole, and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 763 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh 6th October, with a general cargo, 18 horses, two cabin and a number of deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali 1,623 tons, Captain T Birch, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Durban, with a general carg and a member of deck passengers.

THE Bombay Persia S N Co's steamer Hooseinee 993 tons, Captain C H Barron, arrived in harbour o the 12th instant from the Persian gulf with a gene cargo 64 cases opium, and 164 horses, and de passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warooga, 1,308 ton Captain F Chappell, will sail to-day for the Persia Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and th following passengers :—Mrs Bamber and child, M Gunbunningham and 2 children, and deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captai R J Rickford R N R, arrived in harbour on the 13t instant from Karachi, with a general cargo and t following passengers :—Major and Miss Cooks Captain Bradley, Lieut Macartney, Mr Davids Lieut Beaman, Col Brownrigg, Mr Hay Worth, and Mrs Edwards, Mr F W Shaw, Mr Ponayatop Mr and Mrs O Maley, Mr Guidera, Mr Kundnani, and Mrs Sayedalla Bux, Mr Sayed Alli, Mr and Cooverjee, Mr Lala Sukhdial and deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Hoseinee s	Barron	Busreh, Oct 2
13	Zillah s	Peart	Calcutta, Oct 3
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Oct 11
	Queda s	Coope	Calcutta, Oct 2
	Somali s	Birch	Durban, Sept 13
14	Dumra s	Moxon	Busreh, Oct 6

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Armand Behic s	Guionnett	Noumea
	Arabia s	Leigh	London
	Fazilka s	Wilson	Rangoon, &c
	Itola s	Johnstone	Calcutta
14	Shahbristan s	Simpson	New Port, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday

Steamer R Rubattino, Saporita, for Genoa.
" Loch Tay, Stephen, for Calcutta.
" Waroonga, Chappell, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Misrif Sahah, Nacoda, for Koweit.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—

Steamer Hoseinee, for Persian Gulf.
" Hild, for Bangkok.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Bombay, arrive Aden on the 13th instant at daybreak.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—860 bales cotton Finlay Muir and C 35 bales wool A Chaglee and Co ; 60 bales w M Ratansi ; 45 bales wool E Dosa, 7702 cwts cakes New Mofussil Co ; 80 bales gunny cuttin K Bharmul, 3000 cwts myrabollams G Madhow and Co ; 2000 cwts bone meal E C Nanji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympea s—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—104 cwts gum H Virdhur

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—2001 cwts cottonseed F F Campbell and Co

FOR GENOA.

Laugdale s—110 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co 50 bales cotton waste and fly J Visram and Co 250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 28 bales cotto W Wolf and Sons 700 bales cotton and 1004 cwt linseed Ralli Bros

R Rubattino s—1000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Chuprass 100 bales cottonwaste N Damji 105 cwts gum P Jethabhoy, 440 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 240 cwts yellow fiber and 350 cwts rapeseed H Kanji

Nidderdale s—990 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 880 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 500 cwt myrabollams, W Becher

FOR HONGKONG.

Matta s—5 chests opium C Bomonji, 9 cwts genda borne M M Essabhoy

Ischia s—3 cwts rhinoceros horns P F Talati ; 164 cwts shark fins E Ellias and Co ; 7 1-2 cwts sharkfins K N Miani, 300 bales twist Fleming Shaw and Co ; 500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co 500 bales twist Talati and Co.

Malta s—20 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co ; 28 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "SOMALI."

THE D. O. A. L. steamer "Somali" from Durban and East African Ports arrived to-day bringing the following passengers :—

From Durban.—Mr. W. E. Candy, Captain Sheel (Natal Militia) and Mrs. Sheehan.

Chinde.—Lieut. Fleming, Somersetshire Regt. and about 270 deck passengers.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 15.

1. The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect this Corps at the Riding School on Tuesday morning the 16th instant, at 7-15 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

2. Major T W Cuffe, having returned from leave of absence resumes command of the Squadron from this date.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 15.

246—Detail of Parades :—

Wednesday the 17th instant—The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect the Cadets on their own School parade grounds at the following hours—"K" Company to parade with "H" Company :—Dress—Uniform Drill order.

"I" Coy—7 15 a.m., "M" Coy—7-45 a.m., "H" Coy—8-30 a.m., and "L" Coy—9 a.m.

Wednesday the 17th instant—The Adult Companies of the Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz at 3-30 p.m. for inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers. Dress—Drill Order. Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 2-30 p.m. Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grand Road, Mahaluxmi, and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from Stations on the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

247—Issue of Arms—Any member of the Corps who has not yet drawn his Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so as early as possible. Issues will be made between 7 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. daily, except on Sundays.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 15.

Parades for the week ending 20th October.

42 REHERSAL INSPECTION.

There will be a Rehersal of the Inspector General of Volunteers Inspection at Middle Ground Fort on Wednesday the 17th instant parade at the Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

43 INSPECTION.

The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect Nos 1 and 2 Companies on the 6" Mk VII Guns at 1" Aiming Rifle Practice and the E. E. Co. at Middle Ground Fort on Thursday the 18th instant at 8-30 a.m.

Parade at the Apollo Bunder at 7-40 a.m.

Dress—Khaki helmets, soft white shirt, and blue puttie round the waist.

44 INSTRUCTION.

There will be Instructions for Gun Layers and D R F specialists at the old Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder on Monday and Tuesday the 15th and 16th at 7 a.m.

45 LEAVE.

Leave of absence under A R I Vol IX para 53 is granted to the undermentioned officers as stated against their names :—Major J Marsland, from 12th to 22nd instant and 2nd Lt R W Fisher from 13th to 18th instant.

46 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps and posted to No 3 Co :—No 1066 Gr T R O'Donnell and 1067 Gr H B Walker.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

LeMARCHANT—October 8, at Murree, the beloved wife of Colonel B. St. J. LeMarchant, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

WRIGHT—October 8, at Peshawar, Gladys, the only daughter of Sub-Conductor and Mrs. Wright, Supply and Transport Corps.

RUBBING "VEGETINE" KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery in Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema; Pimples; Sunburn; Freckles.
FOR Cuts; Bruises; Burns; Scalds; Piles; Boils.
FOR Sciatica; Rheumatism; Stiff Joints Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m.: Sun sets, 5h. 38m.; High water, 9-25m., 9-40a.; Low water, 2-51m., 3-34a.

P. and O. s. s. "Persia," with English mails of 28th ultimo, due to arrive at 10 a. m.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, balloting for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

The Sun Mills, Green Street, 4 p. m., (S. T.)

New Pachora Manufacturing Company, 1. Bruce Lane, 4 p. m., (B. T.)

Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 4-30 p. m., (B. T.)

A Fatal Kick.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest at the J. J. Hospital on Saturday last, on the body of Waleebai, aged 25, wife of a Hindu coal-labourer, and residing at Falkland Road. From the facts already published it would be remembered that one Abdulla Raheman, brother-in-law of the deceased, had an altercation with his mistress Chandri, sister of the deceased, on the night of the 7th instant. The deceased interfered. She was then seven months gone in the family way. Abdulla kicked her on the abdomen. After a few hours of the kick she was prematurely delivered. She was removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where she complained she had been kicked in the abdomen by Abdulla. Her condition grew worse; she never rallied and died in the Hospital. Dr. F. Netscher, House-Surgeon of the Hospital, made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased and was of opinion that a violent kick on the stomach might cause peritonitis, the immediate cause of the death. The jury returned the verdict that the deceased met her death by acute general peritonitis caused by a kick inflicted on her by the said Abdulla Raheman, under such circumstances that the act of Abdulla was voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON WIFE.

On Saturday afternoon a murderous assault was committed on a fisherwoman, named Ratni, in a house at Duncan Road, Bombay. It appears that the woman lived with one Bhikhia Tookia and had two children. Since the past week Bhikhia had been asking her to give him certain ornaments. This she refused to do and they had in consequence frequent quarrels over the matter. On Saturday afternoon, it is alleged, Bhikhia turned out his two children from his room and fastened the door from inside. He then caught hold Ratni, threw her down and struck her with a bill-hook on the head and arms, inflicting severe injuries. He afterwards opened the door and ran out, followed by Ratni, who, however, owing to loss of blood fell unconscious on the ground. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was found to be in a critical condition. Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, was sent for and took her dying deposition. On being informed of the occurrence Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Commissioner of Police, repaired to the hospital, and personally directed the inquiries.

A WIFE'S CRIME.

Abetment of a Husband's Murder.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Bhagu, wife of Bayajee, accused No. 2, who was in August last, convicted by Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara, of abetment of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that the appellant, accused No. 2, and Bandu Sadu, accused No. 1, and Bahiru Daji, accused No. 3, were charged with murder, or in the alternative with abetting murder. On the night of the 21st May last, accused No. 3 called at the house of one Bayajee, husband of the second accused, and the two men went to the field owned by the latter, and let jointly to the former and one Dhondi. Some hours later on the same night, accused No. 1, a former lessee of the field, came to Bayajee's house and asked No. 2, Bayajee's wife, whether accused No. 3 and Bayajee had gone to the field. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 then left the house together. Accused No. 2 returned to the house early in the morning and told her daughter that Bayajee had gone to another village, but the daughter, seeing Bayajee's clothes in a basket, asked how he had gone without his clothes, to which accused No. 2 replied that Bayajee had been killed, and told her daughter to say nothing about the matter. Accused No. 2 left the village, and subsequently two letters were received by one Balla Vani, in one of which it was alleged that Bayajee was very ill at Jejuri, and in the other that he had died in that town. Shortly after the receipt of the letters, accused No. 2, returned to the village, and the Kulkarni questioned her about her husband. Finding that her story did not correspond with the contents of the letters, he suspected something, and this suspicion spread through the village. Eventually the matter reached the ears of the police. The Police Inspector came to the village, and received information from accused No. 2, which involved herself and the other two accused, and led to the discovery of Bayajee's corpse, which had been buried near the place in the field, where he was alleged to have slept and been killed on the night of the 21st May. All the accused made statements to a Second Class Magistrate and separately pointed out the place where the murder had been committed and the body had been buried. The body was examined at the local dispensary, but was too far decomposed to admit of any opinion as to the cause of death. The body had on it two silver rings and some clothes, which were identified by Bayajee's daughter and nephew. The evidence against the first two accused was, in Mr. Roper's opinion, very strong indeed. All the accused pointed out the place where the corpse had been buried. Accused No. 2 admitted before the Magistrate that the body found was her husband's, and her conduct and statements were sufficient to remove all doubt as to the identity of the body. That accused No. 1 took an actual part in the murder there could not be, Mr. Roper said, the smallest doubt. He had had a quarrel with Bayajee about accused No. 2, and Bayajee had beaten his wife about accused No. 1 visiting the house at night time. As to accused No. 2, her abetment was amply established. She had a strong motive to get rid of her husband. She certainly conspired with accused No. 1, and the murder was the consequence of such a conspiracy. Had it not been so, she would never have helped in disposing of the body. Mr. Roper was not satisfied that accused No. 3 had abetted or committed the murder; and he was acquitted and discharged. No. 1 was sentenced to death, and No. 2 transported for life.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.

JUNAGAD DEWAN'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, October 13.

The Commission resumed inquiry to-day. Mr. Sukla, barrister, appeared for the prosecution in the absence of Mr. Wadia who was suddenly called away to Bombay owing to illness of his son. Before the inquiry was proceeded with, Mr. Gulabrai, the Agency Pleader, said that he had received a telegram from Purshotamrai's solicitors, to allow the accused to appear by counsel without submission, and to adjourn the inquiry until the Dewali holidays were over to enable his counsel to arrive in Junagad. The President refused the application on the ground that under the Charter of the Commission he had no power to adjourn inquiry on those grounds. The Commission could not grant, under their rules, such an application. Mr. Gulabrai, thereupon, asked for a short adjournment to enable him to make the application to the Dewan. This was also refused, and the inquiry proceeded with. Mr. Sukla examined Jamnadas Purshotam, the chief *moonim* in the firm of Narsingprasad, the brother of the accused, between 1947 and 1950 Samvat years. Witness produced books of the firm which were in the hand-writing of witness and Jeewa Pragji. The firm had dealings in cotton, ghee and drugs. It also dealt in exchange and money lending. Jeewa died in 1902. Witness further said that the two separate books which were kept were for *hundi* or exchange account. One contained entries from agents of firm, the other those from outsiders. Witness pointed out an anonymous account and showed entries made thereto. In all *hundies* to the extent of Rs. 153,000 were entered in the books, and credited to the anonymous account. It was customary with merchants to keep anonymous account when the name of party was to be kept a secret. This account was found in the books of Samvats year 1948, when Narsinghprasad was in Bombay. The *hundies* for Rs. 153,000 were entered in suspense account. No other *hundies* were similarly entered. As regarded other *hundies* details were entered in books, but no details were given of these particular *hundies* for Rs. 1,53,000.

The anonymous account was opened in Samvat year 1940. Witness next gave details of entries made on different dates, on different pages of account books. One entry was a debit of Rs. 40 for purchasing one real velvet cash Box. Narsinghprasad left Bombay with the cash-box in which currency notes for Rs. 1,53,000 were placed in the presence of the witness. There were also entries made in the anonymous account which showed that Narsinghprasad had purchased first-class railway ticket from Bombay to Junagad. This amount was also debited to anonymous account. A few more sundry items of expenses in connection with this journey of Narsinghprasad were also debited to the anonymous or *sha* account. Except in connection with these *hundies* no other anonymous account was opened in these books. Witness then deposed as to how he, in company with Narsinghprasad, went to the National Bank to cash the cheque for Rs. 1,30,000. They went to the Bombay Bank with a cheque from the National Bank and were given thirteen pieces of currency notes of Rs. 10,000 each. Witness and Narsinghprasad changed those thirteen pieces with 130 pieces of currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each. Witness also showed from books several entries where large sums were advanced on mill shares out of the amount realised by cashing the *hundies*. The books contained entries to show there were accounts with Ramprasad and Mansukhram and the National Bank in connection with those *hundies*. Witness could not say who had drawn the *hundies*. He could ascertain. They were sent from Junagad. Witness did not receive any covering letters with *hundies* of that anonymous account. The book, produced by Narsinghprasad when search warrant was issued by the Magistrate to produce books for 1948, Samvat year and which was called "book for the memorandum of currency notes of the Vazier Saheb," was not a book belonging to the Bombay firm. Witness averred that the paper of that book differed materially from that of other books of the Bombay firm. No details were found in the books of account as to the amount advanced to Ramprasad, but there were entries to show that the amount realised as interest, on shares purchased, from money realized after the *hundies* were cashed, was credited to Ramprasad and not to that anonymous account. The profit on the sale of the shares was also entered similarly as though the money bolonged to the firm. Witness was a Share and Government Paper Broker after he left Narsinghprasad, who shut the shop in Samwat year 1951. Witness at present was an Agent of Messrs. Graham and Company at Bhagalkote, near Bijapur. Witness knew rhere was a dispute between Jeewa and the accused and his brother Narsingprasad, in connection with the payment of his salary, etc. Accused had thereupon seized Jeewa's property. Jeewa had written a certain letter to the accused and his brother, and the result was that his property was returned and his salary paid to him.

In answer to the Court, witness said that he could not say when Narsinghprasad returned to Bombay, after he had carried the 153 currency notes to Junagad.

The evidence of this witness was not concluded when the Commission adjourned at this stage.

JUNAGAD, October 14.

In reply to the Commission notice to produce a certain letter the accused's solicitors have sent a telegram in which it wes stated that accused could not find any such letter as was described in the Commission's telegram. The accused was still prosecuting his search. It would be remembered the letter was alleged to be of a date nearly twelve years ago. He was ready to be examined about the alleged letter and any other matter and was ready to appear before the Commission if protection was given to him against personal molestation during his stay in Junagad and if he was allowed to depart freely. He was constrained to make this restriction because he had grounds to believe that his enemies endeavoured to start all sorts of malicious proceedings against him and thus to bring disgrace on him for the time being, however futile and unsuccessful those proceedings might be in the end.

To the above message the Dewan replied to-day as follows:—"It was open to the accused to appear before the Commission to make his defence and state whatever he might have to say about the letter accused referred to or about any other matter. He would receive as much protection from His Highness as a British subject similarly situated could expect from the British Government. The enquiry however, which the telegrams from the accused had repeatedly interrupted would not be delayed further owing to the changing attitude of the accused.

Messrs. Dikshit, Dhanjisha and Soonderdas, Solicitors send us copy of a telegram which they have sent to the Secretary to the Junagad Commissioner:—

To Secretary to the Commission Junagad, from Dikshit:—

Our client has made as deligent a search as was possible within the time and he cannot find any such letter as is described in your telegram. He is still prosecuting his search. It will be remembered that the letter is alleged to be of a date nearly 12 years ago. Our client is ready to be examined about this alleged letter or any other matter and even to appear before the Commission if protection is given to him against personal molestation during his stay there and he is allowed to depart freely. He is constrained to make this reservation because he has grounds to believe that his enemies will endeavour to start all sorts of malicious proceedings against him and thus to bring disgrace upon him for the time being, however, futile and unsuccessful these proceedings may prove to be in the end.—13-10-06.

Mr. J. J. Cotton, I. C. S., has re-issued in pamphlet form (Edinburgh Press, Calcutta) the extremely interesting study of "General Avitabile" which he contributed to the *Calcutta Review*. This famous Neapolitan soldier adventurer rose from a Private in the Artillery in Italy to be a Colonel in Persia and a General in the Sikh Kingdom of Runjeet Singh. From 1827 to 1844 he served the Lion of the Punjab, mostly as Governor of the Frontier Province of Peshawar, where he ruled the Pathans and Afghans with an iron hand without a velvet glove. Mr. Cotton recounts his whole history, including his declining years in Italy, in a most fascinating manner, and much of the memoir is the result of original research at Agerola, the famous adventurer's birthplace, where he died poisoned, after surviving many terrible perils in Persia, Central Asia and in India.

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SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Ninth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 13.

A well-filled card of entries and a bright and fine weather provided a pleasant afternoon's sport to-day.

The evening on the whole was brimful with enjoyment and except for the smaller value of the prizes, one might lead to mistake an afternoon like this for one of a big meeting.

First Arab Pony Consolation Plate.—Winners Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 50 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs. W. I. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor's b a h Advocate-General 8st 2lbs .... Robinson 1
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Cardiff 8st 11lbs... Vining 2
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Mudlool 7st 7lbs (carried 7st 12lbs) .... Ames 3
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Gaucho 7st 10lbs. A Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Raol 9st (carried 9st 1lb), Mariner 8st 8lbs, Surhid 8st 5lbs, Young Nero 7st 13lbs (carried 8st 5lbs Dhaman 7st 13lbs, Ariff 6st 12lbs (carried 6st 13lbs), Hobart 6st 6lbs (carried 6st 9lbs).

Betting:—4 to 1 against each Cardiff, Advocate General and Dhaman, 5 to 1 Gaucho, 6 to 1 each Mudlool and Hobart, 12 to 1 Surhid, 20 to 1 and 40 to 1 against the others.

The Race:—Hobart followed by Mudlool led from a straggling field with Raol last, to the three furlongs where Cardiff with Gaucho drew up level with the leaders.—Shortly Hobart fell back and at the home turn Cardiff led with Gaucho close on the rails and down in the straight, Advocate-General came through and won easily by two lengths. A neck divided the second and the third.—Time 1m. 8 2-5secs.

Winner trained by Fowler.

Second Arab Pony Consolation Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 50 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs. W. I. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr Syed Dayar's ch a h Sadic 8st 6lbs .... Native 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's bl a h Nagashi 7st 1lb (carried 7st 2lbs) .... A Hoyt 2
Aga S Shah's b a h Burhan 8st 11lbs............ Kamad 3
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Royal Red 7st 13lbs (carried 8st 1lb) .... J Taylor 4

Also ran:—Milo 9st, Recruit 8st 11lbs, Lama 7st 13lbs (carried 8st), Adham 7st 10lbs, Shabib 7st 7lbs (carried 7st 9lbs), Solicitor 7st 7lbs, Golden Hill 6st 6lbs (carried 6st 13lbs).

Betting:—6 to 4 against Burhan, 5 to 2 Nagashi, 8 to 1 each Recruit and Golden Hill, 10 to 1 Royal Red Sahib and Solicitor, 25 to 1 Milo, Lama and Adham, and 30 to 1 Sadic.

The Race:—Burhan got off with start closely followed by Nagashi; Milo and Solicitor getting off badly left. At the half mile Recruit got up to the leaders and they turned for home together. In the straight a good race led by Nagashi ensued and post the distance Sadic came away and won by three quarters of a length. A neck separated the second and the third.—Times 1m. 9 2-5sec.

Winner trained by second Saleh Dakhil.

The Lilliput Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Aga Farrukh Shah's g a h Grey Falcon 7st 4lbs .... Kamad 1
Mr. Vaid's g a h Zurriff 8st 4lbs............ Melsom 2
Mr A K Readymoney's g a h Young Gazelle 8st 3lbs .... Robinson 3
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed A A Saiff and L K Kapadia's b a h Settler 8st .... A Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Little Joker 9st, Darby 8st 6lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Young Gazelle, 3 to 1 Grey Falcon, 4 to 1 Zurriff, 5 to 1 Settler 6 to 1 Darby and 10 to 1 Little Joker.

The Race:—Little Joker showed out for about a hundred yards, then Zurriff followed by Settler took the lead till to the quarter mile where Settler fell back and Young Gazelle showed out slightly but died away immediately. Down in the straight Grey Falcon headed the field and after a good finish won by half a length, a length being the distance between the second and the third. Time—1m. 22 2-5secs.

Winner trained privately.

The Visitors' Plate.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance.—6 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton 8st 4lbs .... Kamad 1
Mr P B Avasia's ch e g Presbyterian 9st 3 lbs .... F Williams 2
Mr J C Galstaun's b aus g Gum 8st 2lbs.... Robinson 3
Messers M Goculdas, A Nanji and Hon'ble A Hill Trevor's b am m Balayeuse 8st 12lbs............ Ames 4

Also ran:—Harpist 8st 10lbs, Applause 8st 7lbs Spirea 7st 7lbs, (carried 7st 9lbs.)

Betting:—3 to 1 against each Balayeuse, Gum and Admiral Crichton, 7 to 2 Spirea, 5 to 1 Presbyterian, 6 to 1 Harpist and 8 to 1 Applause.

The Race:—From an excellent start Presbyterian led with Balayeuse at his girths and Admiral Crichton lying next, while Spirea was close up on the outside. At the quarter mile Spirea was beaten and Gum took her place. In the straight Presbyterian and Admiral Crichton raced level and the latter drawing away won by a neck. Gum was third a head off Presbyterian. Time—1m. 15sec.

Winner trained privately.

The Bedouin Handicap.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance.—1 1/4 mile.

Mr Mulraj Khattau's b a h Peculiar 7st 10lbs Melsom 1
Captain Marchant's b a h King Cobweb 6st 10lbs (carried 7st 1lb) .... A Hoyt 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hampstead 8st 7lbs Southal 3
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 8st 10lbs .... Robinson 4

Also ran:—Young Cardigan 8st Arabistan. 7st 7lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 against each Mooreed and Peculiar, 4 to 1 each Hampstead and King Cobweb, 5 to 1 Arabistan and 6 to 1 Young Cardigan.

The Race:—On release from Gate King Cobweb at once showed out and followed by Mooreed a couple of lengths off led all along up to the quarter mile where Peculiar joined them on the outside. Turning into straight King Cobweb still kept his lead though strongly challenged by Peculiar and looked a winner but the latter shooting out in front of the stand won by three-quarters of a length. A length between the second and the third. Time—2m. 23 3/5 secs.

Winner trained by S. Kassam.

A Welter Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 150 or over since 31st March. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr C W Lyons' br aus g the Earl 11st 2lbs Mr Deane 1
Mr J G Willoughby's b aus g the Moachim 10st 9lbs .... Owner 2
Mr W O Gibbs' b c m Nell Gwynne 9st 11lbs .... Mr Williams 3

Betting:—5 to 4 on The Earl, 2 to 1 against the Moachim and 3 to 1 Nell Gwynne.

The Race:—The Earl followed in order by the Moachim and Nell Gwynne led from the start to the finish and won three-quarters of a length, while five lengths were between the other two. Time—1m. 19 3/5 secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee.

A Nursery Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1905. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman 7st 6lbs ...... Heeroo 1
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Cardiff 7st 6lbs (carried 7st 8lbs) .... Vining 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Antica 7st 8lbs (carried 7st 10lbs) .... Ames 3
Mr Abdul Gany's g a h Sabah 7st (carried 7st 1lb) .... A Hoyt 4

Also:—Vedas late Jahandar 9st 12lbs, Malik 8st 4lbs, Wadi 8st 1lb, Shanwar 7st 8lbs, Muzeade 7st 7lbs, Sir Lawrence 7st 5lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Vedas, 4 to 1 Nooman, 7 to 1 Wadi, 8 to 1 each Shanwar, and Cardiff, 10 to 1 each Muzeade, Sir Lawrence and Sabah and 15 to 1 Malik and Antica.

The Race:—Vedas at once led out from Cardiff with Shanwar on the outside. This order was maintained to the home bend where Vedas on the rails was passed by Cardiff who looked all a winner till in front of the stand Nooman rushing in strong under the whip passed Cardiff and won by half a length. Three quarters of a length separated the second and the third. Time—1m. 8 4/5 secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 14.

The 93rd Highlanders who defeated the East Lancs on Thursday were themselves beaten in the semi-final, played against the King's Liverpool Regiment yesterday, by two goals to one.

BOXING AT TRIMULGHERRY.

Royal Artillery Boxing Tournament.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 11.

Long before the time of commencing the enclosure was thoroughly filled in all parts last night. The excellent Band of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers was again present under the baton of Mr. Coleman, Bandmaster, and played a choice selection of music, in which included the National Fantasia, entitled "Our Empire." Brigadier-General Hamilton, C.B., Commanding Secunderabad Infantry Brigade, and seated next to him was Colonel Stokes, W. S. O., Commanding Royal Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Wiggin, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, and Major Haig, First-Assistant Resident, were also present.

BOYS' COMPETITION—(SEMI-FINALS.)

Boy Hockin, R. A., *vs.* Boy Sutton, Royal Fusiliers.—Sutton declared the winner after a good three rounds.

Boy Massey, R. A. *vs.* Boy Willy, R. A.—After a deal of pommelling on both sides, Massey won.

FEATHER WEIGHTS—(SEMI-FINALS.)

Private Cross, Royal Fusiliers, *vs.* Private Payne, 13th Hussars.—Heavy hitting opened the first round, some sharp counters following, and the round was fairly even as to points. Cross, in the second round, tried to rush, but Payne was not to be caught napping, and promptly repelled each attack. The third round was a capital one and much in favour of Cross, eliciting applause from the spectators. Cross won.

Private Thompson, Manchesters, *vs.* Private Pocock, Royal Fusiliers.—In the first round Pocock got in some heavy body hits, which were followed by sharp counters. The second round was a hammer-and-tongs affair in which Pocock gave in after 43 secs.

NOVICES, 9st. 12lbs—(SEMI-FINALS.)

Lee-Corpl. Cooper, Royal Fusiliers, *vs.* Bombr. Killry, R. H. A.—The first round opened by Killry, following his man round the ring, and giving him some ding-dong blows, to which Copper retaliated well. Rapid exchanges in the second round, Cooper's face showing the damage inflicted. In the third round bucked up, and went for his man in earnest, knocking him out. Cooper won.

Gunner Stapleford, R. H. A., *vs.* Private Thompson Manchesters.—Slight tapping by each opened the ball. Stapleford afterwards getting in a few hits with the left, but they were not very effective. After 16 seconds in the second round Stapleford, administered a powerful knock-out and won.

6 ROUND CONTEST.

For a Purse of Rs. 100.

Gunner Cooper, R. H. A., *vs.* Private Vandome, Royal Fusiliers.

1st Round.—Cooper slated his man well, chasing him all round the ring.

2nd Round.—Hard hitting, Cooper again following his man round the ring, leaving many points to credit.

3rd Round.—Cooper got well on the face with a straight left hander, shortly after knocking his man out in 29 secs. Cooper won.

MIDDLE WEIGHT—(FINAL.)

Lee-Corpl. Holloway, Royal Fusiliers *vs.* Private Howland, Royal Fusiliers.—Holloway at the outset put in a straight jab with his left. Nothing particular occurred, a deal of sparring being done. In the second round Holloway landed with left and right on face and head, followed by a left hander on the right jaw. Holloway then slipped down twice which appeared to rouse him, and he went for his man pell-mell. In the last roud Holloway's left was kept going effectively on the face. Howland stood up gamely, however receiving Holloway's drives on the head with comparative ease. Holloway won.

LIGHT WEIGHT—(FINAL.)

Gunner Brand, R. H. A., *vs.* Driver Bond, R. F. A.—Brand was much the taller man, but Bond was very nippy. Smart exchanges characterised most of the first round, Bond being exceedingly nippy, and using his head well. Brand followed his man all round the ring, but Bond, by judicious ducking, led very well with his right, and by the end of the second round was, perhaps, leading by a few points. Brand in the third round obtained good body hits, but Bond still maintained a very good guard, and forced Brand to the ropes, using double handers with good effect. Brand won.

6 ROUND CONTEST.

For a Purse of Rs. 100.

Private Munday, 13th Hussars, *vs.* Private Larkin, Manchesters.

1st Round:—Larkin was the first to get home with his right. Light counters followed. Nothing very special was done, each waiting for an opening.

2nd Round:—Larkin paid attention to Munday's ribs. Smart exchanges followed; Munday allowed no blow to clean hit him, but if anything accrued on the round it was in favour of Larkin.

3rd Round:—Larkin got home with his right, Munday retaliating with his left. Round rather tame.

4th Round:—Free exchanges, Larkin ultimately sending his man staggering up against the ropes. Both were warming up to it.

5th Round:—Sharp exchanges, Munday planting a left-hander on Larkin's face, and yet another on the same place, followed with right and left, but Larkin soon got in again and made good the points lost.

6th Round.—Munday opened with his left on the face, adopting the same tactics as in the previous round. Good exchanges were given and taken. Round finished up well. Larkin was awarded the verdict amid loud applause.

BANTAN WEIGHT—(FINAL.)

Driver Riddle, R. F. A., *vs.* Private Morris, Royal Fusiliers.—Morris was soon put to the boards, in the early part of the first round, but rose immediately. Riddle got in his right and left effectively, and repeatedly banged on the head and face, drawing blood copiously. Riddle won in 1 min. 27 secs.

FEATHER WEIGAT—(FINAL.)

Private Cross, Manchesters, *vs.* Private Thompson Manchesters.—Cross, in the first round, landed one on the right ear, knocking his man out in 7 secs.

NOVICES, 10st 8lbs.—(FINAL.)

Driver Turner, R. F. A., *vs.* Private Walster, Royal Fusiliers.—Walster got in a jab on the nose, drawing the Clarel followed by a right-hander on the jaw, and then followed his man up with his right and left, Turner retaliating with a blow here and there. In the second round Walster put in two straight drives with his left, nipping in and out without any danger whatever. Every time he went in he whipped his adversary well, Turner's blows being wide of the mark. In the last round Walster went in with double-handers, fighting in very fine style, and continuing the same systematic tactics. Ultimately Turner got in one of his on the forehead, but Walster did almost all the work in this round, and won.

NOVICES 9st. 12lbs.—(FINAL.)

Private Cooper, Royal Fusiliers, *vs.* Gunner Stapleford R. H. A.—This was a very plucky exhibition on the part of Cooper. In the first round Cooper got in two sharp jabs, but he went down from a right-hand blow from Stapleford, time just saving him from being counted out. In the second round Cooper came up very fit. Stapleford kept touching his man up with right-hand digs. He again got Cooper down with right and left swings on the ears, but he rose, and time saved him. In the next round it was not long before he was down again, and came up on the count of 5 and again on the count of 8, and, although groggy, attempted to lead, and would not be put out. Stapleford won.

The last event of the evening was in the

BOYS' COMPETITION—(FINAL.)

Boy Sutton, Royal Fusiliers, *vs.* Boy Massey, R. A.—These were ill-matched, Sutton being head, neck, and chest latter than Massey, and should have won by more points than he did. Colonel Stokes D. S. O., then announced that Brigadier-General E. O. F. Hamilton, C. B., had kindly consented to present the prizes, and the popular General, whose first appearance it was since arriving from leave in England, then rose, amidst hearty cheers, and said:—Colonel Wiggin, Colonel Stokes, Officers and all other ranks:—I am expected to make a few remarks on this occasion, but as the evening is very far spent they will be very few. First, I must say how pleased I am to be back in Secunderabad amongst friends and soldiers. (Loud applause.) As to being able to express an opinion on boxing, I am afraid that my education in my youth, so far as boxing is concerned was neglected. (Laughter.) We have all been in fights at school, and have generally found that our adversaries knew as much about fighting as we did ourselves, and nothing very serious happened. I am, therefore, not in a position to give any expert criticism, but I have seen sufficient, as an ordinary onlooker, to prove, that apart from the science shown in the various contests, there was not the slightest sign of vindictiveness. It has been a pleasure to see what good feeling existed among the competitors. (Applause.) When we see men who are thoroughly beaten come up time after time and still his adversary lets him off severe punishment, although he could easily put him out, we are forced to the conclusion that manly sport, as it is, is a sport worthy of encouragement. (Applause.) Captain Tudor and all those who had to do with the organisation of this Tournament are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts and the very nice arrangements. The judges are also due thanks for their impartial decisions, and we outside the R. A. desire to express our thanks for the pleasant entertainment provided by the Royal Artillery (Prolonged applause.).

The prizes were then presented by General Hamilten, after which three deafening cheers for the General, led by Colonel Stokes, the Band play of "The King," whilst every body stood to attention.

FOOTBALL.

13th Hussars *vs.* Manchesters.

"COLLEGE SHIELD" FINAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, October 13.

There was a deal of excitement this afternoon on the Nizam's College Football Ground, when the final for the College Shield was decided between the "A" squadron of the 13th Hussars and "C" Company of the Manchesters. The "A" squadron is an excellent team and were the holders of the trophy, and most people thought their final possession to-day was a dead certainty. But they never played a worse game, and the Manchester men, from the start, outplayed them at every point.

In the first half, the Manchesters systematically pressed the game and made things rather hot for the Hussars, Ward of the left wing and mainstay of the Hussars' team being marked down and baulked in his every effort. Were it not for Gale of the Hussars the iron wall back of the Manchesters would have scored many goals. In the the first half, the Hussars had several good opportunities, especially on the left wing, but they seemed to muff all their chances. After 25 minutes Woods for the Manchesters placed a ripping goal. In the second half the Hussars seemed for a time to pull together, but the Manchesters, by superior combination, brought soon the leather to safety and within 13 minutes to time Frost scored a second goal. Thereafter the the Hussars' play was indifferent, and they seemed to lose heart altogether; and although the Manchester backs should be admonished for frequently kicking out when their harbour was in danger, altogether it was their game all through; and they became the proud possessors of the handsome shield from the hands of the Nizam's by a good win of 2 goals to nil.

Mr. A. E. Seaton, M. A., Principal of the Nizam's College, in an appropriate speech, said that the tournament was primarily started for Military teams, to compete with the College and other native teams, to teach them the science of the game, and the Hyderabad enthusiasts had certainly benefitted by the valuable experience gained.

There was a huge crowd present and the excitement was rife from the kick off to the dying away of final cheers, called for the many celebrates present.

Teams—"A" of the 13th Hussars:—Morgan, goal; Gale and Mcgreggor, backs; Flockhart, Massy and Cooper, halves; Ward, Williams, Hunt, Stear and Evans, forwards.

Manchesters "C":—Webb, goal; Barker and Donaldson, backs; Shaw, Mcdonald and Cummings, Halves; Frost, Davies, Dillon, Woods and Gatten by, forwards.

Mr. Burnett, College Professor refereed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA,

PROGRAMME OF MOUNTED EVENTS.
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SPORTING MEETING.
WEDNESDAY, 17th October (Bank Holiday).

4 p m—Tent-pegging—Horses
4-20 p m—Jumping—Ponies
4-40 p m—Postillion Race
5 p m—Lloyd Lindsay
5-30 p m—Ladies' Nomination—Covent Garden Stakes
5-45 p m—Horse Scurry Handicap
6 p m—Balaclava Melee

With kind permission of Major E. M. Reed and Officers, the Band of the 113th Infantry will play during the afternoon.

THURSDAY, 18th October (Bank Holiday).

4 p m—Tent-pegging—Ponies
4-20 p m—Jumping—Horses
4-40 p m—Section Tent-pegging
4-55 p m—Cutting the Turks Head and Tilting at Ring.
5-15 p m—V C Race
5-30 p m—Pony Scurry Handicap
5-45 p m—Affinity Race—Tennis Ball on Racquet
6 p m—Chattie Race

With kind permission of Major E M Reed and Officers, the Band of the 113th Infantry will play during the afternoon.

SATURDAY, 20th October.

4 p m—Section Jumping
4-15 p m—Polo Ball Race
4-30 p m—Ladies' Nomination—Parisian Stakes
4-50 p m—Pig-sticking
5-10 p m—Affinity Race—Tent-pegging Tilting at Ring
5-20 p m—Consolation Scurry (Time permitting)

With kind permission of Colonel S J Sargant, V D and Officers, the Band of the G I P Ry Volunteer Rifles will play during the afternoon.

Practice Jumps, etc., will be available on the Maidan every morning from Monday, 8th October, up to the date of the Meeting,

SPECIAL NOTICE TO COMPETITORS.

In consequence of the large number of entries, it is necessary that competitors be ready to start at once, when called upon to do so on pain of disqualification.

J HENDERSON GRAY,
W. G. PALMER,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," OCT. 15, 1856.]

Our contemporaries, we observe, have been commenting freely, and as it appears to us, with a severity nothing more than deserved, on a work entitled "Scenes and Sights in the East," by Mr. James Bruce, for about a twelvemonth editor of the Madras Athenæum. Mr. Bruce commenced, we believe, his connection with the Press in Aberdeen. He was from 1842 until he came out to India, editor of the Fifeshire Jowmal. During a portion of this time he was what was termed Highland Commissioner for the Scotsman newspaper writing a long series of letters from remote parts of the country which were deemed of very considerable merit. As a journalist he came with an excellent name amongst us, and met with a cordial and hearty welcome from his brethren. That he should have suffered from the usual amount of ignorance prevalent at home even amongst the so-called well-informed is not to be wondered at—the best read men have the bulk of their oriental knowledge to acquire after visiting the East. But that a man should not only betray but proclaim his ignorance when he might have left it to be discovered, indicated a greater want of tact than could well have been looked for in a man of acknowledged talent.

At the Friday meeting of the Natural History Society, the following parties were present:—Dr. Don, President, in the Chair;—Mr. T. L. Jenkins, Col. Willoughby, Major Glasse, Col. Rowland, Major Woosnam, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Dallas, Mr. Cuvillier, Mr. T. A. Watt, Dr. Ballingall, Dr. Peat, Dr. Sylvaster, Mr. Lane, Mr. Dodd, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. MacFarlane, Mr. Bruist, Mr. Steele, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Watt (Senior), Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Dallas, Dr. Bhow Dajee, Dr. Narayen Dajee.

Amongst the curiosities exhibited was a magnificent collection of roots, and large-sized fruits of the season, and the more striking of our plants, by Dr. Bhow Dajee. These arrived unexpectedly and so closely on the hour of meeting that sufficient means had not been provided to show them off to advantage, an oversight which we have no doubt will be remedied at the next meeting. On the table we observed a magnificent specimen of a serpent's skin, apparently just parted with, the slough over the eyes being perfect.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	0	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion........	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	15
Water Division........	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	1	0	14
Total........	4	2	99
Total plague deaths to date	133,835		
Same date last year........	1	2	86

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HAJEES AND QUARANTINE.

A Public Meeting in Bombay.

GOVERNMENT THANKED.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held yesteterday afternoon in the Moozferabad Hall, Grant Road, Bombay, to offer thanks to H. E. Lord Minto, and the Government of Bombay, for the entire removal of quarantine imposed upon the Hajees bound on pilgrimage. The meeting was very largely attended by the Mahomedans of all classes, those present numbering about three thousand.

Amongst those present were Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Adumji Peerbhoy, Mr. Currembhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Ibrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr. Allibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, Mr. Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currembhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Goollam Hoosain Currembhoy Ibrahim, Kazi Mahomed Alli Moorgay Maulvi Rafil-ud-din Ahmed, Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Bin Kirtas, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahman Kadvani, Khan Bahadur Haji Ibrahim Haji Soomar Patel, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Sharrif Ali Mamooji, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Mahomed Ali Shaikh Allibhoy, Mr. Faizoollabhoy Haptoolabhoy, Mr. Sayed Mobey-uddin, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Mr. Allibhoy Moola Jeevanji, Mr. Abdulhoosein Lookmanji, Mr. Salabhoy Currembhoy Barodavalla, Mr. Shariff Dewji Canji, Mr. Mahomedalli Tyaballi Contractor, Mr. Tyaballi Rajuballi Palivalla, Mr. Avad Abdul Kasam Shirazi, Mr. Shaikh Mahomedalli Shaikh Abdul Hoosain, Mr. Daudbhoy Nansay Kheraj, Khan Saheb Shaikh Ibrahim Haffiz, Mr. Haji Imail Haji Allana, Mr. Mahomed Hoosain Makba, Mr. Issaji Pajbhoy, Mr. Ismail Baig Mahomed, Mr. Abdulla Miya Khandvani, Mr. Ahmad Devji, Mr. Haji Abdul Cassam Shiraji, Mr. Mahomedalli Tyabji Kaderbhoy, Mr. Mahomed Hoosain Abdulalli Hanalivalla, Mr. Kaji Ismail Kaji Mahomed, Mr. Jan Mahomed Gameji, Mr. Abdul Hoosein Mahomedbhoy Lotia and many others.

On the proposition of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, seconded by Khan Bahadur A. R. Kurtas, Sir Currembhoy Ibrahim was voted to the chair.

Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed then motioned:—"That this public meeting of the Mohomedans of Bombay desires to give expression to the great satisfaction felt by the Mohomedan Community at the recent orders of the British Government abolishing segregation for Hajees in Bombay and offers its heartfelt thanks to H. E. Lord Minto for the farseeing statesmanship and true humanity evinced by him in the timely removal of this source of unspeakable sufferings to the unfortunate Hajees and for the renewal of facilities in connection with the Haj for the Mohomedan subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor in India, and also that this meeting expresses its grateful thanks to the Government of Bombay for their sympathetic reports in support of the prayer of the Mohomedan Community for the abolition of segregation for Hajees in Bombay and to H. E. Lord Lamington for his warm personal interest in the cause of the holy pilgrim."

In support of his proposition he said—"On former occasion when we met here in connection with the pilgrim question, it was to complain of the policy of our Government in maintaining quarantine for Hajees in Bombay and turning a deaf car to the sufferings which our people underwent in consequence thereof. On those occasions naturally we felt strongly and therefore used strong expressions in denouncing the iniquity and injustice involved in the policy of singling out the pious pilgrims, of all persons in the world for the rigours of an unnecessary quarantine. Happily, gentlemen, we meet to day not to blame but to bless Cæsar. With a very short time of our prayer, His Excellency the Viceroy issued orders for the abolition of quarantine root and branch from Bombay. The order is a blessing to him that gives and him that takes. Naturally our righteous indignation is changed into joyous gratitude. Now that we have got the redress we asked for, it behoves us to acknowledge the difficulties in connection with the favourable solution of this intricate question. The Government of England has international engagements with other Powers of Europe and it is not always easy to reconcile the interests of the European Powers with those of the subject races in Asia. The Head of the Government at home has to satisfy the ambassadors of the Great Powers and the Head of the Government in India has to satisfy the leaders of the great communities in this country. Lord Minto as Warden of India is to be congratulated upon the high courage, true humanity and for seeing statesmanship displayed by him in connection with this question. I recollect on one or two recent occasions to have read His Excellency described in the newspapers as a weak man. His determined attitude in the pilgrim question is a proof positive that the Viceroy is a strong and sagacious administrator true to the motto of his family "Suaviter et fortiter." The Mohomedans of India must rejoice that Lord Minto has had no little personal experience of the followers of Islam, in other parts of the world. His Excellency has not only lived in Turkey but fought for the Turks against Russia in the last Russo-Turkish War and his uncle Sir Henry Elliot was a very popular ambassador at Constantinople at a most critical period of the Turks' History. Gentlemen on former occasions speaking in this very hall, I had compared the conduct of our Government with that of France and other European Powers in connection with the pilgrim question and drawn conclusions unfavourable to Great Britain. The comparison was limited to that question only. I have lived with Mahomedans under France, Germany and other European Powers in Africa and elsewhere and I think it my duty to state that there is no power which gives more liberty and higher practical and religious rights to subject races than Great Britain. We have this day assembled here to give expression to our feelings of joy and gratitude and I have mentioned this fact in order to show that it is no mere lip-loyalty that the followers of Islam owe to the British Rule in this part of the world." (cheers.)

Mr. Ahmed Devji seconded the resolution.

Mr. Syed Mohinudin, in supporting the resolution, cited passages from the Koran to show that the religious scriptures of the Mahomedans enjoined them strictly to be loyal and faithful to their rulers, and no one could gainsay the fact that the followers of Islam in this country had proved themselves true in this respect. In the matter of quarantine regulations they had long meekly submitted to the restrictions put upon them, and they were now highly gratified to find that their prayers had at last been heard by the benign British Government and the quarantine was removed. For this act of kindness all the Mahomedans from one end of the country to the other blessed Lord Minto and Lord Lamington. (Applause.)

On the motion of Kazi Mahomed Ali Mourgay a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and the proceeding terminated.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Unwin is adding to his Colonial Library the following books:—"Cecilia's Lovers" by Amelia E. Barr, Author of "Prisoners of Conscience," "The Black Shilling" etc., etc., Crown 8vo. Unlike some of Mrs. Barr's recent books, this novel is a story of the present day. It is concerned with the fortunes of a young girl, Cecilia Clarke, who is left a penniless orphan, and has to make a living by work very distasteful to her, till she comes under the notice of an artist and is engaged as his secretary. He and other men fall in love with Cecilia, and she passes through a time of much difficulty before things settle down to a happy conclusion. The book is thoroughly healthy in its tone, and is likely to prove to many readers one of the most attractive of Mrs. Barr's stories. "Counsels of the Night" by Lucas Cleeve. In her new book Lucas Cleeve enters the realm of the occult. The story tells of the revelation, through a dream, of a secret two generations old. The dream seems at first to point to facts which, if true, would wreck the hero's happiness, but investigation shows its meaning to be other than that which appearances suggest. The book will interest those who love to explore the mysterious dark places of the human consciousness. "The Story of the Amulet" by E. Nesbit, author of "The Treasure Seekers," etc. etc. With 48 illustrations by H. R. Millar. The Amulet, or rather half of it, is bought by some children in a London curiosity shop. It has the power of transporting them, in order that they may search for the missing half, into sundry epochs of the past. So the story tells of their wonderful adventures in Ancient Egypt, Babylon, in the island of Atlantis, in Early Britain, and in Tyre, with relapses into the ordinary life of to-day. The tale will rank among the best by this favourite writer for children.

Eleven of the largest manufacturers in Britain have combined for the alleged object of lessening the costly competitive advertising.

With reference to gharries and gharriwallahs there is one interesting point to note, says the *Indian Daily News*. It is not always sufficient, in case of complaint to take the number of the lamp, for lamps are interchangeable, and the lamp of a public gharry is sometimes placed in the socket of one which is very much the contrary. It therefore happens that when complaint is made of a peculiarly tumble-down vehicle, the gharry which bears that same number next morning is everything that can be desired. To circumvent this trick it is necessary to take the number under the dash-board and compare it with the lamp number.

BOY CURED OF RINGWORM

Doctor Attended Him for Several Weeks without any Benefit—Friends Surprised at Result of Cure, and Mother

STRONGLY RECOMMENDS CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I am pleased to give you the particulars respecting the case of my son Cyril. Four years ago, he came home from school with ringworm. At once we had the family doctor who attended him for several weeks without any benefit, and told me he feared his head would have to be shaved. Seeing your advertisement I got one tablet of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. Our friends, of course, were surprised at the result. He was quite cured, his hair began to grow at once, and in two months he had a lovely head of hair, and has it now. I strongly recommend Cuticura Remedies in all cases of ringworm. You are quite at liberty to use my experience for the benefit of others. Mrs. L. Huntley, 17 Fairthorn Road, Westcombe Park, Charlton, S. E., Eng., Apr. 5, 1906."

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, the MILITARY and the PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting which CANNOT BE DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, KIRKEE, by 7 a.m. on 16th October, 1906, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHVAR until further notice.

J. H. DU BOULAY,

Private Secretary to His Excellency The Governor of Bombay.

Dated Ganeshkhind, 11th October, 1906.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCT. 15, 1906.

THE CAPITULATIONS IN EGYPT.

THAT very violent passions have of late been roused in Egypt recent events only too well testify, and there is no reasonable doubt that the hostility towards Europeans, of which the lamentable Denshawi affair was an indication, is of a double nature, religious and social. For centuries Egypt has been under the government of foreigners and we have no hesitation in saying that foreign rule, in itself, is not distasteful to the Children of the Nile. Discontent is not aroused by administrative grievances and only a small proportion of the people, viz., the ambitious educated classes—the young Egyptians—execrate the present regime because it is in British hands. But it is none-the-less true that the British occupation arouses hostility because Britain is a Christian Power, while a vast deal of racial antagonism exists in Egypt by reason not of the British Government but of the envied privileges enjoyed by the Europeans of all nations and classes in the midst of the native population. Egypt during the long Turkish domination was wretchedly governed and oppressed, but at least she was under a Moslem power and her liege lord was regarded as the lawful successor of the Abbaside Kaliphs. It is more difficult for staunch Moslems to give allegiance to a Christian than to a Mohamedan Power. But that loyalty to a Christian king is not impossible India has afforded ample testimony. In Egypt such loyalty is rendered more difficult by the anomalous position of the Government. Edward VII. is not King of Egypt either in name or in fact, whereas the Sultan is still overlord in name. As long as the connection with Turkey remains unsevered, even the greatest native well-wishers of the present regime must find themselves in a sore dilemma, and the problem is vastly accentuated at the present time by the Pan Islamic propaganda which have emanated from Constantinople and which, by many arguments commendable to orthodox Moslems, command all true followers of the Prophet to give the Sultan their allegiance. Religious feelings are thus stirred up and the forces of Islam are being enlisted by a resolute press on the side of opposition to the British occupation. Were Egypt to be formally incorporated in the British Empire by the permission of the Powers, much excitement and dangerous fanaticism might be temporarily aroused but the excuse of allegiance to the so-called *de jure* suzerain would no longer exist and disaffection would ultimately die down as its nucleus would have been withdrawn. The danger inherent in the present relation of Egypt to Turkey was made clear during the Akabah dispute, when Cairo was in a ferment of excitement and many leaders of native society were prepared to throw in their lot with the Turks in the event of war. Cairo was even prepared to provide the Turks with a leader, for it was understood that the able son of Mukhtar Pasha would be appointed General of the hostile Forces. To render Egypt, however, permanently calm and loyal to its present rulers, all racial antagonism must be removed by an alteration of the present governmental system. Even if no Protectorate be proclaimed, considerable reforms are necessary in the position of the resident European subjects whose undue privileges are the cause of so much anti-European feeling. In a word, the capitulations must be abolished or radically amended.

The capitulations were treaties made several centuries ago between the Sultan of Turkey and the various Powers of Europe and they concede to all Europeans residing in the Turkish Empire complete exemption from the law of the land and from the burdens, *e. g.*, taxation, incumbent on the Grand Signior's subjects. Foreigners had their own law and their own Courts, as was only fair when justice was venal and the law administered by the Turk was a law the foreigner did not understand—that of Islam. Further, they were granted immunity from arrest and every foreigner's house was his Castle. It was only on such conditions that Western merchants agreed to do business in the Turkish Empire. It is obvious that such privileges must become obnoxious to the population if the community enjoying them be at all large, and it is equally obvious that such privileges can be only too easily abused. Notwithstanding, no one would on grounds of justice counsel their abolition at Constantinople, where the administration of justice certainly does not inspire confidence in the foreign breast. In Egypt, however, things are otherwise. The Government is highly organised and highly civilised. Egypt is, in the main, governed by European methods and the law of the country is based upon the Napoleonic Code. And yet no machinery exists for general legislation, simply because Egypt is technically a part of the Turkish Empire and is therefore bound by the Capitulations. A system necessary to a backward state has proved a serious clog when retained by a progressive state. In judicial matters, the Mixed Tribunals have provided a not wholly inadequate machinery for settling the disputes between foreigners of different nationalities and between foreigners and natives. Notwithstanding, they are in their very nature special and temporary, and are bound to go when the Powers concerned admit the machinery under the Ministry of Justice to be of a sufficiently high standard for the execution of all judicial business.

No official body, however, exists capable of legislating for the foreigners resident in Egypt. The Government with the sanction of the Legislative Assembly may pass a law of the most necessary and unexceptional character, yet the vast European communities, including the turbulent and low class Greeks and Italians, are necessarily exempt from its operations by dint of the Capitulations. Suppose it be desired in the interests of justice to extend the operations of some salutary law to the Europeans in Egypt. The Government usually assembles a commission composed of the Diplomatic Representatives in Egypt. These latter delegate enquiry to a sub-commission composed almost entirely of the Judges of the Mixed Tribunals. It is natural that points of difference should arise between the two commissions. Every one of these differences, even though merely concerning points of detail, has to be referred to the head-quarters of the fifteen Powers who enjoy the privileges conferred by the Capitulations. The system is radically and undeniably defective. Discussions are still proceeding relative to certain proposed reforms anent the Mixed Tribunals, first mooted by the Egyptian Government two years ago. Many other illustrations could be given, but the prospect of getting anything done under the present system is so remote that more often than not the Government has to cutenance inequality of law rather than seek to unify it. For instance, the Government has sought to repress dishonest trading and false weights. But the low-class Europeans offend no less than the natives in this respect and the Government possesses no criminal jurisdiction over them. As negotiations with the Fifteen Powers with a view to acquire such jurisdiction —if only in this one matter—would probably be fruitless for the reason given above, the spectacle is witnessed of natives being punished for doing what Europeans of the same standing can do with impunity. Can it be a matter of surprise that such a state of things breeds soreness and begets racial animosity? The same anomaly may be noticed in respect of smuggling opium, keeping gambling dens, selling bogus lottery tickets, and so on. Natives can be prevented from selling spirituous liquors by the barrel, whilst the Greek storeman does a profitable business and increases the intoxication of a people hitherto free from this scourge of the West. Worse than this, foreign subjects lend their names to natives who are ambitious of keeping gambling hells, hashish dens or disreputable cafes. By such an arrangement, summary punishment becomes impossible, the police may not enter, and a small fine inflicted after long delay by the Mixed Tribunals is practically no deterrent from a continuation of the abuse. Again, foreign subjects are uncontrolled in the use and carriage of arms, while natives are forbidden by law to carry weapons. Not seldom does such an ill-judged immunity result in quarrels and bloodshed amongst the fiery Italians and Greeks of Alexandria, or, what is worse, a sense of security in maltreating a native, and perhaps a dangerous riot in consequence. I have myself witnessed a degraded Greek insulting a harmless Moslem, then take to his heels, barricade himself in his house, and safe from all pursuit or police arrest, mock at the discomfited victim from his window. When to these abuses, not theoretical but actual, it is added that Europeans are subject to no taxation, it becomes obvious that they enjoy a body of privileges most inimical to progress and fair play. The Government of Egypt can recoup its coffers with no income tax and no direct taxation save that on landed property, simply because such inequality of treatment would still further intensify the discontent of the indigenous population. It is a matter for congratulation that the nature of our tenure in India does not admit of abuses such as these. The sooner Lord Cromer's urgent pleading on behalf of a change of system is insisted on by His Majesty's Government, and accepted by the Powers, the better for the tranquility of this important country, for which we have in good faith made ourselves responsible.

THE WORLD'S PARK. WHILE the younger generation will always have a longing to visit Paris, Rome Venice and the rest of the historic show places in Europe, it is possible that in time Japan will become the world's show-ground. It is a land of restfulness and peace with a genial climate, a charming people and a variety of scenery that few countries can boast. It has the glens of Scotland, the cataracts of Canada, the babbling brooks of Ireland, the thick forests of Germany, the shrines of India, the lakes of Cumberland, and the mountains of the world. Japan is, in fact, a picture country, where every vista that meets the eye might be a vignette from some imaginative artist's sketch-book. And travelling too,—and that is what the wise tourist has to keep perpetually in sight—is entirely up to date. Japan has already been nick-named "The World's Park." It deserves the appellation, for the luxuriant vegetation with which she has been endowed, by the mildness of her climate, and the fertility of her soil has won for her yet another title "the Land of Flowers," which is never so richly deserved as when the profuse clusters of cherry-blossoms hang in spring over the whole land like banks of pale flossy clouds, or in autumn the many-hued chrysanthemums rear their stately heads in every garden throughout those fair islands. But these are not the only pleasant things in Japan, for what can be more agreeable than to bathe by the breezy sea-shore and forget for the nonce the sultry summer heat, or to seek shelter from the rigour of winter in the warm watering places of which nature has been so lavish in this land. With such a soil and climate and with so much to delight eye and ear, what wonder if Japan gives to the newly-arrived foreigner the impression of an utterly strange world? Yokohama, the largest of the open ports of Japan, where the traveller who comes across the Pacific usually lands, touches the Tokaido Line at a point seventeen miles from the eastern terminus at Tokyo, the capital of the Japanese Empire, and 358 miles from the other end at the port of Kobe, which almost equals Yokohama in prosperity. Between Tokyo and Kobe there is a daily service of six through trains each way, Of the six through-trains three are express, one starting in the morning and the other two in the evening ; to each of them a dining car is attached, while one of the evening expresses has also a sleeping car. They are, moreover, furnished with electric fans in summer, and in winter with steam-heaters, and at night they are brilliantly lit up by electricity, so that the journey may be made with perfect comfort. The journey is one of great interest. Tokyo, as the capital of the Empire, is proud of its fine parks at Hibiya, Shiba, Uyeno, and Asakusa, while the avenue of cherry-blossoms which cover more than a mile of the east bank of the River Sumida is one of the finest sights of Tokyo in spring, and is admired alike by Japanese and foreigners. Throughout Japan, the houses, bridges and structures of all kinds are as dainty and picturesque as the people, and the man who has once visited that charming land feels that the lives of those who have not had the same privilege are very incomplete.

SIR WILFRED LAURIER. IT is a matter for regret that so influential a statesman as Sir Wilfred Laurier should have permitted the flowery oratory of Mr. T. P. O'Connor to influence him to the extent it did at Ottawa the other day. The amount of his contribution to the Home Rule Funds was not very great, but his declaration that he was a Home Ruler was worth very much more to the Irish Nationalist Party. The exact position of the British Government with regard to Ireland was correctly stated the other day in Belfast when a great meeting of loyal Irishmen declared that though it was true that the "new Ministry was not formally pledged to the policy of Gladstonian Home Rule ; and indeed, some of its members had abjured that policy, and had declared that any attempt to revert to it would be disastrous to the party, the party and the Government were bound by the public and official declaration of the Prime Minister, who, in his Stirling speech, explained that his policy with regard to Ireland would consist in the carrying of measures such as would 'form part of' and would 'lead up to' the larger policy of Home Rule. The country was, therefore, as in 1886 and 1893, menaced with a revolutionary policy which aimed fundamentally at attacking the Union that connected Great Britain and Ireland the only difference being that it was now proposed to bring about Home Rule, not in one measure, but by instalments." In the opinion of Loyal Ulster nothing could be more detrimental to the best interests of the country than the starting of a fresh era of agitation and unrest before existing institutions had had time to take root. The legislative and administrative changes now suggested by leading politicians were not directed towards practical ends, but towards the achievement of the old Separatist policy, which would constitute not only a grave danger to the Empire, but would be ruinous to Ireland, and would involve serious injustice to large numbers of peaceful and industrious Irishmen, whose only fault had been their loyalty to the Crown and their obedience to the law. The utterances of Sir Wilfred Laurier will not be appreciated either by the British Government or by the majority of the Irish people, but they will be thrice welcome to the disturbers of the peace of the country.

THE Bank of Bengal rate for Demand Loan has been reduced from 7 to 6 per cent.

MOTI LAL CHUKERBATTY, a *Mukhter*, practising in the Clipore Criminal Court, is alleged to have murdered his servant and now awaits trial.

A MEETING of the Hony. Presidency Magistrates will be held at 5-30 p.m., to-day, at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, 1 Forbes Streets.

CAPTAIN CAMBELL ROSS, till now, A-D-C to the Viceroy has been granted two months' leave until December 1st, after which he returns to his Regiment.

SURGEON-GENERAL BAMFORD has returned to Simla from Dehra Dun, where he inspected the working of the X Ray apparatus which is coming rapidly into use in India.

THE latest news from Kabul states that preparations are now in full swing for the Amir's journey. Supplies for troops and retinue are being accumulated at various halting places.

THE Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, are considering the question of amending the Indian Factories Act in order to make it applicable to Electric Power Stations.

SIR WILLIAM TAYLOR, Resident-General, Federated Malay States, arrived in Colombo the other day leaves at once for India in connection with the and new scheme of recruiting labour from India for the States.

MR. MACONACHIE, of the Bombay Civil Service, proceeds on leave from the 26th of November and will afterwards be most likely appointed to the Political Department, not resuming his present appointment, His successor has not yet been announced.

THE total approximate earnings of Indian Railways from 1st April to end of September were 67¼ lakhs of rupees better than for the same period last year. The principal cases of increase are :—Eastern Bengal 14 lakhs ; East Indian 18 lakhs ; Indian Midland 9½ lakhs ; and Madras-West Coast, 23 lakhs.

LORD KITCHENER leaves Simla on the 27th instant marches through Rahan to the Dun, and thence proceeds to Nepal, where he will be from 7th to the 15th of November. He will be at Meerut for the B. P. R. A. Meeting on the 19th and 20th of November and will eventually reach Calcutta about the 12th of December.

THE delay in issuing the new one-anna nickel coin is due to the many difficulties attendant on striking the coins in a shape hitherto unknown in coinage, namely, twelve wave outline coins will be turned out at the Bombay Mint, and if they are approved by His Majesty, it is hoped that an issue will be made before the end of the year.

MR. H. E. WATSON, a member of the Indian Society of Mechanical Engineers arrived in Calcutta by the P. and O. steamer Palawan on Saturday to superintend the erection and take charge of the new four-deck rotary presses which will shortly be installed in the spacious new printing office and machinery building which are on the course of erection for the *Statesman*.

A SEVERE outbreak of "Sura" has occurred amongst horses in Bandra and the hired carriages at the station have in consequence been so few that residents have had to walk and been put to much inconvenience. Over 100 horses, it is said, have died from this pestilence. It has caused a panic amongst owners of hack horses. So severe an outbreak has not been known before.

ON Thursday evening, at dusk, a squabble took place in College Street, Calcutta, between a body of *Bande Matharam* enthusiasts, about 30 in number, and a small band of Mahomedans, resulting in the latter being put to flight though not before one of their number, Monmotha Nath Bay, a dealer in Swadeshi goods, had sustained a nasty wound on the head said to have been inflicted with a cane by one of his Mahomedan assailants.

AT the Mysore Representative Assembly Meeting the Revenue Commissioner, following the homœopathic theory of *similia similibus curantur*, proposed to fight the lantana pest by introducing the prickly pear. The remedy, we are afraid, would be worse than the disease. With two vigorous agricultural pests like lantana and prickly pear fighting for predominance, the agricultural tracts affected in Mysore would soon be a howling wilderness.

DURING the hearing of a charge in the Calcutta Police Court, of receiving stolen property levied against nine persons of Takessur, the prosecution had occasion to call as a witness Mr. E. G. Jack, the Joint Magistrate of Serampore, to certify to a statement made before him by one of the accused persons. In cross-examination Mr. Jack said that at the time of taking down the statement he did not ask the accused whether he made it voluntarily, but he did so afterwards and that he was satisfied that it was voluntarily and that he took down the statement in English and his Peskar took it down in Bengalee. Witness could write Bengalee but he did not understand all that the accused said. Some portion had been interpreted to him.

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FOOTBALL AND ITS PLAYERS.

THE GREATEST GAME I EVER SAW,

BY

HOWARD SPENCER

(Of the English International XI., Captain of Aston Villa.)

I have seen many notable games. Some of the Internationals in which I have either played or acted as spectator have been thrilling in their nature, and some very fine matches have been the outcome of the meeting of the English League and the Scottish League. When asked to write an article on the title of "The greatest game I ever saw," I had to reflect for some time as to which match out of the many which crowded into my memory I should select for treatment. But taking everything into consideration I came to the conclusion that the great

ENGLISH CUP FINAL OF 1897

was the game which stirred me most. The occasion was a remarkable one ; the crowd was a remarkable one ; the teams were without doubt two of the finest that ever contested an English Cup Final ; and the circumstances, so far as Aston Villa were concerned, were quite unique. All that I can say here is that the game was worthy of the occasion : worthy of the teams which contested it ; and to this day, wherever I go, if the English Cup Competition comes up for discussion I hear people say "Ah, the Villa and Everton match was the best game I ever saw," or "We shall never have a final like that of '97."

Now, I am not a believer in finality in football matters. We may get a better Final than the Aston Villa *v.* Everton meeting produced, but it cannot easily happen that a parallel set of circumstances will arise. To Aston Villa the match meant something more than an English Cup Final is apt to mean to one of the contending sides. There is no occasion which so stirs the pulse as the day of the Cup Final. While the International, England *v.* Scotland, is of the first importance, it scarcely inflames the imagination—at any rate, it does not in this country—as the Cup Final does. Aston Villa had been in the final on three occasions prior to 1897, but never had they turned out at either the Oval or the Crystal Palace under such abnormal circumstances. We were already sure of the League Championship. You will see if you glance at the League records of that season that we finished no less than eleven points above our nearest rivals. Success in the Cup Competition meant that we should repeat Preston North End's feat, which then ranked as unique, of winning the League Championship and the English Cup in one and the same season. We therefore entered the field with a great weight of responsibility upon us, and it was well for us that we had a team capable of bearing that heavy burden.

ASTON VILLA.

It is not for me to sing Aston Villa's praises to the prejudice of any other great side, and I am not the man to do so, either. I will, therefore, make no invidious comparisons, but I will say that the Aston Villa Eleven of 1897 challenged comparison with any side which ever played Association football. It was, indeed, a magnificent team. In goal, we had Whitehouse, one of the coolest and most resourceful custodian of the day, and I had as partner that sturdy, resolute, and able comrade, and at the same time courteous opponent, Albert Evans. Evans has been a most unfortunate footballer, but he was indeed a fine back at that period. We understood each other's play to a nicety, too, and I think we could be regarded as a fairly capable pair.

No team has ever been much better served at half-back than Aston Villa was at that period. Reynolds, Cowan, and Crabtree, stand out as one of the greatest half-back trios the game has known. For a man who was not remarkable for speed—he was even lacking in that quality—John Reynolds was one of the most successful half-backs that has played. He had an old head on his shoulders, if ever a man had. A glance at his cranium gave you the impression that he was in the aged class of footballers, but a wilier being never kicked a ball. He was full of originality, and was one of the most perfect judges of an opponent's intentions I have known. Some of his exhibitions in International matches when he was at an age at which most men have long since finished with the game—by the way, no one ever knew what his age was—were magnificent.

Then James Cowan was and is accepted to-day, as the greatest exponent of centre half-back play ever seen. A perfect tackler, he was gifted with a remarkable turn of speed for a man of his build, and no one ever excelled him in the art of tying up a centre-forward who might be the mainspring of the opposing forward line. Then at left-half we had a player without parallel, James Crabtree, who was equally proficient and equally at home in practically any position on the football field.

We had a forward line, too, which alike for individual skill and homogenity I have never seen since. Athersmith and John Devy were undoubtedly the best club right-wing pair in the country. Aston Villa has been sighing for a John Campbell ever since its famous centre return to the Celtic, and Fred Wheldon was undoubtedly the greatest inside left of his time. He was one of the deadliest goal-getters it has been my privilege to watch. John Cowan, the outside left, was a fine player. Steve Smith was in that position oftener than John Cowan that season, but either was a first-class player.

THE EVERTON TEAM.

Everton had also a wonderful side. Menham, in goal, was a tremendous fellow, standing nearly six feet two in height, and weighing 13st. The two backs were big men, too, Meechan weighing 13st. and the famous Scottish International Storrier, 13st. 21lbs. Then they had a skilful half-back contingent, for who has not heard of the fame of their trio, Boyle, Holt, and Stewart? Johnny Holt was one of the most scientific halves football has produced. He had no bulk to stand by ; he was simply a small man with a wonderful knack of getting his own way in the game, and his little tricks were always diverting. He played some masterly games at the time when no one else had a chance of being picked at centre half-back for England. The ex-soldier, Stewart, who captained our opponents, was also an effective and hard working half. Then forward there was the old Dumbarton and Scottish International forward, Taylor, had the distinction of playing in the final last year, when Everton at last realised the object of their ambition, and took the Cup back with them to the banks of the Mersey. John Bell was with him on the right wing, and of all great footballers there has scarcely been a greater one than John Bell. For skill, pluck, strength, dash, and persistency, where would you find John Bell's equal? And he still goes on playing, and still keeps almost at the top of the tree. A wonderful exponent of the game, indeed. Hartley, cool, and calculating, was in the centre, and the left-wing pair were, of course, Edgar Chadwick and Milward, great as individuals, greater still as a pair. They brought the science of wing play to the highest pich of perfection.

IN MAGNIFICENT FETTLE.

Yes, there were giants on the field that day ; it was a battle between two mighty teams, and two of the best trained teams that ever took the field. Aston Villa had been in magnificent fettle all the season : Grierson had, indeed, done his work well, and so had Lewis. We had usually had every team we met beaten in the closing quarter of an hour. But it was not so with Everton. They were, if anything, a shade more aggressive than we were in the closing stage ; indeed, many people thought that they ought to have drawn level during that period. Certainly I recall the fact their attacks were very persistent, and the Villa owed much to the skill and perfect nerve of their goal-keeper, Whitehouse, who never gave a finer display than he provided the outlookers with that afternoon. The game started at a tremendous pace. John Devey, our skipper, won the toss, and we had the wind in our favour, and also had the sun at our backs. John Campbell scored for us, fifteen minutes from the start, with one of those deadly shots at close quarters ; the ball went into the far corner of the net, and Menham had not a ghost of a chance of stopping it. John Campbell was a most artistic man at scoring goals ; he always put the ball just out of reach of the goal-keeper. The people who looked on were often convinced that such simple shots should have been stopped, but those critics were not between the posts. The art of shooting is to put the ball where the goal-keeper isn't, not (as so many forwards do) where he is. The pace at which the shot goes in is nothing, so long as you leave the goal-keeper helpless. That was what John Campbell usually did.

Ten minutes later Hartley came along, and shot ; there was a collision between some of the players, and John Bell whipped the ball into the Villa net. That was level pegging, but Everton was soon in front, Boyle getting a point in resourceful style. But before the interval came the Villa were leading once more, for John Cowan scored from a free-kick by Crabtree, and from a well-placed corner by Athersmith Fred Wheldon scored our third, and we crossed over leading by 3 goals to 2.

HALF TIME.

And that was the actual result. Everton played with tremendous dash towards the close, whereas the Villa forward play did not seem quite so effective or so well thought out as it had generally been that season. But when your opponents are determined to have a say in the matter you can't expect to have all your own way. The defence had a trying time, but we held out. Whitehouse kept goal brilliantly ; I have rarely seen a man show more nerve in a great game. He had a tremendous amount of work to do, but nothing seemed to come amiss to him. Evans, my fellow back, was not so experienced a footballer then as he is now, but no one could have risen to the occasion better than he did ; indeed, he was the equal of any defender engaged in the game, and that is saying a great deal, for Storrior played one of the most dashing games he has ever been responsible for, and his career was a long and eventful one. Some of the Everton men thought that they ought to have drawn ; Stewart, the Captain, was strongly of that opinion. He said, after the game : "It was a splendid game but we were decidedly unlucky not to at least draw. All through the second half we were the better side, and pressed strongly, but experienced the hardest luck. It was one of the hardest games I ever played in, but do not think we should have lost on the play."

But that was scarcely the verdict of some of the best judges that saw the game, and I will quote the opinions of men who had no interest in the Birmingham team. Mr. J. J. Bentley said it was the most interesting final he had ever seen, and that the Villa was the better side and deserved to win by a goal, but no more. Mr. John Lewis, who acted as referee, and controlled the game splendidly, said that the Villa was slightly the better team, and deserved its victory. But I am only too proud and pleased to admit that Everton was virtually as good as we were, although I thought there was rather more method about our forward work. In defence they were fully as clever as we were. I never expect to see a team which give such a display as Everton gave that day on the losing side ; the work they put in would have won nineteen finals out of twenty. There has never been such a fine show at the Palace since, even from a winning side.

NOTHING LIKE IT SINCE.

Lord Rosebery, who presented the cup to John Devey, said the game had been a grand one, and would live in the memory of everyone who had the pleasure of witnessing it. I shall never forget the dashing work of John Bell that day. He took a great deal of keeping at bay, and so did Chadwick and Milward. Johnny Holt played a grand game, too, and so did Storrier. James Cowan was in great fettle for the Villa, and put Everton off their combination time after time. Reynolds also tackled finely, and Lord Rosebury was much impressed by those wonderful screw kicks which he was so fond of trying, and which no one else could do quite so well. We had a tremendous reception when we came back to Birmingham on the Monday, and a proud man was John Devey, as he held the cup aloft and shook the claret and blue ribbons with which it was decorated.

There was a tremendous gate, the largest that had ever seen a Cup Final up to that date. They had a grand afternoon's sport, and I know that some of them despair of ever getting quite so good a match. Well, they may get another as good some day, but even I am constrained to admit that there has been nothing like it at the Crystal Palace since.

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MARRIED SUBALTERNS.

ON this subject a Commanding Officer writes to the *Pioneer* :—Will you allow me to cordially endorse every word of your excellent leaderette of the 5th instant on the subject of the folly of officers marrying when they cannot afford it? Not being a married man myself, I can speak with confidence on the subject of subalterns marrying on nothing but their pay, as I have seen such unhappiness caused by it. Not long ago a lady told me that in her husband's regiment—a native infantry one—there were five married subalterns! Can any one pretend that a regiment like this can be in an efficient condition? They live on from mouth to mouth, hand to mouth, but what about leave for the young officer to refresh a jaded body and mind, to say nothing about the unfortunate wives and babies stewing in the plains? A wise and kind Commanding Officer should, and unboubtedly does, put moral pressure on to prevent such a senseless and cruel act, as a subaltern with no means or prospects marrying some penniless girl, and with a bachelor Commander-in-Chief, as we have at present, he would much improve the efficiency of many of the native infantry regiments, especially in down-country regiments, where the evil is worse than up-country—if he could presuade the Government to forbid it, unless the parties could put up a certain amount of money. This is the custom in all continental armies, but being a free people, we are free to make other people miserable beings. An unhappy bachelor, I have no means of knowing on how much a married couple can live on in the army comfortably, and up to their position, but it certainly cannot be less than Rs. 600 a month.

As you justly remark a young man out of the service generally sees what his prospects are before marrying, but young officers in the Indian army jump blindfold into matrimony first, and then complain that their pay does not enable them to live. I have known a young officer ordered to a musketry class write in and ask that someone else may be sent, as being maried, he could not afford it. At the same time there does seem to be something wrong in the staff pay of a regimental officer. The lowest living staff wage of any departmental officer—Supply and Transport, Ordnance, Cantonment Magistrate, etc., etc.—is Rs. 250, the same staff pay as the second-in-command of a regiment gets, with 25 years probably of service to his credit, and there are scores of majors of 20 years' service and more drawing Rs. 130. Is it any wonder that there is a feeling in regiments that they are not being fairly treated in the matter of pay, and that the lists of all department are full now, for years ahead, of officers desirous of leaving regiments for the better paid staff? Students of history will remember that previous to the Mutiny the same state of affairs existed. Apart from other reasons married subalterns are an unmitigated nuisance in a native regiment ; they cannot support the mess, they are generally slack, only looking forward to leaving their regiment at the first opportunity, and are objects of compassion and contempt to others.

SIR ALEXANDER R. SIMPSON, M.D., LL. D., D.Sc. Vict., for many years Professor of Midwifery in the University ot Edinburgh and Dean of the Medical Faculty, is to visit India this cold season. He has been a notable man in many circles. His activities have brought him into relation with men of science, philanthropists and workers in various lands of social endeavour. His devotion to his own profession has not been more conspicuous than his devotion to the moral and spiritual interest of all who come within the radius of his influence. A large Committee under the leadership of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Lord and Lady Overtoun and Sir William Turner, M D, K C B, are securing funds for an endowment in connection with the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh, as a memorial to the long useful public service which has characterized Sir Alexander Simpson's life. Sir Alexander Simpson will reach Bombay on November 2nd. Old students of Dr. Simpson will be glad of the opportunity which this tour affords of meeting him once again. Among other he will visit the following cities :—Poona, Ajmere, Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Lucknow, Indore, Nagpore, Benares, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore. Until December 1st all letters for Sir Alexander Simpson should be addressed to him c/o Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Wilson College, Bombay ; after that date c/o E. C. Carter, Esq., 86. College Street, Calcutta, In February Sir Alexander Simpson sails from Colombo for Japan, where he will attend the Conference of the World's Student Federation.

THE PARIS UNDERGROUND.

FRENCH CAPITAL'S MODEL RAILWAY COLLAPSES.

Paris's "Two'penny Tube".

DISASTER FOLLOWS THE NEW METROPOLITAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

A hundred feet of the Paris Metropolitan Underground Railway collapsed to-day, and the whole of the tunnel is threatened.

It is probable that the incident recorded above will have a disastrous effect on the Paris "Underground," which up to now has been eminently successful, although it is not yet completed. The Metropolitain is the proudest feat in the modern engineering annals of Paris. It was modelled on the principle of the London "Underground" but with all the comfort, light, and ventilation of the "Two'panny Tube." Early in '98 it was announced that the Government and the Paris Municipal Council had agreed to a normal-gauge system to be worked by electricity. The railway east to west from Vincennes to the Porte Maillot was opened on July 19th, 1900, and the branch from the Place de l'Etoile to the Trocadero was opened on Oct. 2nd. The completion of the second section was announced in Oct. 1902: it runs from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place d' Anvers, at the foot of Montmartre. The third section, from Avenue Villiers to the Place Gambetta, was opened as far as Pere Lachaise on Oct. 17th, 1904. It includes a station in the place de l'Opera, right in front of the Opera House. The actual profit of the Paris Metropolitan Railway Company in 1904 amounted to £212,817, against £180,402 in the previous year, and the sum distributed in dividends £160,000 against £118,901. The amount paid to the Municipality was £266,901 against £224,146. The revenue all told for the year was £1,230,904, and the working expenses £351,185; these figures compare with £711,230 and £313,082 respectively in 1903. It was announced in March 1905 that the fourth section, from north to south, would be carried under the river in a single tunnel. M. Chagnaud's project was adoped, the estimate being £425,160, and the work to occupy not more than eighteen months.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD CROMER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Lord Cromer and Sir William Garstin have started for Egypt.

REPATRIATED CHINESE.

1,600 Coolies Sail from Durban.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The steamer "Cranby" has sailed from Durban for Hongkong with 1,647 repatriated Chinese, mostly undesirables.

"T. P." IN CANADA.

Sir W. Laurier Coquetting with Ireland.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor is holding meetings in Canada, and Secretary of State Scott presided at one in Ottawa. Sir Wilfred Laurier spoke, and said he was a Home Ruler. He contributed fifty dollars to the Home Rule Fund.

VALPARAISO.

Bill for Re-building the City.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

A despatch from Santiago says that the Government has presented a Bill for the re-building of Valparaiso.

FRENCH TROOPS IN CHINA.

To be Maintained at Present Strength.

ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

It is understood that France has decided to maintain her troops in China at the present strength.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The Police at Saint Petersburg, being forewarned, arrested several anarchists including a Russian student immediately he arrived yesterday from abroad.

Thirty pounds of dynamite and other explosives were found in their luggage.

DISCOVERY OF BOMBS.

Stores of Explosives in Churches.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Forty-six bombs and quantities of fire-arms have been discovered in two Armenian churches at Shusha. Three priests have been arrested.

RELIGION IN MALTA.

Archiepiscopal Agitation.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The Archbishop of Malta has sent a letter to the King, praying that he will not sanction Lord Elgin's instructions regarding religious equality.

THE HONG-KONG COMMAND.

General Broadwood Appointed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Brigadier-General Broadwood has been appointed to the Command of the Forces in Hongkong.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FOOTBALLERS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The South Africans have beaten Yorkshire by 34 points to *nil*.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The death is announced of Stephano Gotti, the well-known Restaurateur and Millionaire, in London.

HISTORIC ATTEMPT ON THE TSAR.

RECALLED BY PRINCE HOHENLOHE'S DIARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

Prince Hohenlohe, in his Diary, records a conversation with the Tsar at Peterhof in 1895. When the Tsar referred to his tour in Japan when he was Tsarevitch, and the attempt that was made on his life by a fanatic, he said: "Despite the scar which I bear on my forehead, I have much sympathy with the Japanese. Everything I saw in Japan greatly impressed me. I was struck by the great orderliness, activity, and intelligence of the population; but my sympathy has not prevented me from acting against the Japanese when they sought to go too far."

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The papers continue to publish columns of the Hohenlohe Diary, whose revelations of intriguing, tale-bearing, and the possibility of sanguinary wars being dependent on a diplomatist's whim, have stupefied Germany.

It is believed their publication is due to Court intrigue.

The German Press condemns the re-opening of an old wound, and considers that Prince Bismarck cuts a better figure than Prince Hohenlohe.

The British Press considers that the disclosure of the rottenness of the German Bureaucracy will act as a tonic on the German people.

The story of how the Tsar sustained the wound to which he referred in his conversation with Prince Hohenlohe should be familiar to Bombayites, for it occurred during the Tsar's tour of the East, in the cold season of 1890-91. Sixteen years ago the inhabitants of Bombay were eagerly looking forward to the visit of the Tsarevitch, as His Majesty then was. Lord Harris was Governor at that time. The date of the Tsarevitch's arrival was uncertain, but the frigate *Azova* with the Tsarevitch on board, duly arrived in Harbour late one evening towards the end of December. Then following festivities lasting several days, the whole City being *en fete* for the occasion. One of the most interesting gatherings in honour of the Tsarevitch was a garden party at Government House, and it is now interesting to notice, as illustrative of the ephemeralness of the European population of Bombay, that of all the hundreds of once well-known ladies and gentlemen who thronged the lawns at Malabar Point on that notable day sixteen years ago, scarce a dozen are now left in the City. Some of them, perhaps, may remember the desperate struggle that took place between a supposed Russian Nihilist and the police at the Bunder. When somebody was found who could interpret the Russian's invective to the police he turned out to be the Tzar's courrier with letters for the Heir to the Throne!

The Tsarevitch left Bombay on Christmas day, 1890. In due course he arrived in Japan, in company with Prince George of Greece, and his entourage. The Tsarevitch displayed a remarkable interest in everything he saw in Nippon. One day, while inspecting a native temple, a policeman, mistaking his European actions for tokens of disrespect to the native gods, struck the Tsarevitch a violent blow on the face with his sword. The blood streamed down the victim's face from a gaping wound, and as the policeman had his sword clutched in both hands and raised high for a second blow, the Tsarevitch would assuredly have met his end had not Prince George of Greece brought down his hand on the man's head with such force that he dropped the sword and reeled.

The incident is best described in the words of Prince George of Greece in a letter to his father: "We passed through a long street decorated with flags and filled with crowds of people on both sides of the thoroughfare. I was looking towards the left when I suddenly heard something like a shriek in front of me and saw a policeman hitting Nicky a blow on the head with his sword, which he held with both hands. Nicky jumped out of the cart, and the man ran after him, Nicky with the blood streaming down his face. When I saw this I jumped out too with a stick in my hand, and ran after the man, who was about fifteen paces in front of me. Nicky ran into a shop, but ran out again immediately, which enabled the man to overtake him, but I thank God that I was there at that moment, for while the policeman still had the sword raised high in the air, I gave him a blow straight on the head—a blow so hard that I doubt if he ever had the like before. He now turned against me, but fainted and fell to the ground. It was God who placed me there at that moment, and gave me strength to deal that blow, for had I been a moment later the policeman had, perhaps, cut off Nicky's head. I must say I admire Nicky's pluck; he stood it splendidly." The assailant was found to be a religious fanatic, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life, although a good many people for a long time believed the incident to have been the outcome of a Nihilist plot.

ARLEY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEWFOUNDLAND AGITATION,

The Fisheries Question.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The Newfoundland Cabinet has resolved to resist to the fullest extent the law for the enforcement of *modus vivendi* agreed to between Great Britain and the United States regarding the Herring Fishery question.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

"Union of Party, Kingdom, Empire."

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Mr. Chamberlain has sent a message to the Annual Liberal Unionists Council at Nottingham saying: "Let the watchword be Union of the Party Union of the Kingdom and Union of the Empire."

"DEATH TO THE JEWS"

News of a "Pogrom" reaches Berlin.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

Prominent Jews in Berlin have received information that a "pogrom" was started at Tula on Tuesday and was still proceeding last evening.

No details have been received.

COMMONWEALTH'S DEBTS.

Conference of Ministers at Melbourne.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The Conference of State Ministers at Melbourne have approved the scheme for transferring the State debts to the Commonwealth.

THE LORD MAYOR IN PARIS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The Lord Mayor of London and his Councillors have arrived in Paris on a State visit, and have met with a most enthusiastic reception.

MONEY-LENDER'S MILLIONS.

RECORD FORTUNE FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

STORY OF THE "SAM LEWIS" MILLIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The death of Mrs. Lewis Hill releases upwards of £3,000,000 for charities bequeathed by her first husband Mr. Sam Lewis, the famous money-lender.

By ARLEY.

The story of the four millions of money amassed by the late Mr. Sam Lewis is one of the most extraordinary in the annals of money-grubbing. "Sam" was a Jew of humble birth. From lending sixpences he lived to lend sums of six figures. How he managed it the peers and country squires with sons in the Guards and other "swagger" regiments can best tell. Sam Lewis made money for the sheer love of it, and not for the pleasure which wealth procures. But he was no boorish misanthrope of the type of the late Russell Sage (by-the-way, the Old Man with the Scythe has been running amok against the millionaires of late!) Sam spent little upon himself, but gave away huge sums to charity. He was a fine type of the financial brigand, and like the brigands of other days what he took from the rich he gave to the poor. Sam took a secret delight in "squeezing" a rich man. When a young subaltern, having paid his debt over and over again, refused to go on paying any longer—then did Sam Lewis rub his hands and chortle. For he would come down upon the subaltern's groaning sire with relentless force, and if sometimes he had to lose a bit he would be sure to make it up on his next victim. By way of diversion Sam often betook himself to Monte Carlo, where his luck was proverbial, for he frequently "broke the bank."

Three or four years ago he died suddenly, leaving some £4,000,000 and a will which gave £1,500,000 to charity, the bulk of which, however, was not to be disbursed until the death of his widow. That event has now happened—many years earlier than the charitable institutions to be benefited anticipated would be the case. Soon after her husband's death Mrs. Lewis announced her intention of marrying a young officer of the Scots Guards, Mr. Montague Hill. Mr. Hill is now thirty. He joined the Guards from Sandhurst in January 1899, and obtained his Lieutenancy in 1900. He served under Lord Methuen with the Brigade of Guards in South Africa. After good work at Belmont and Enslin, he was wounded at Modder River. His keenness as a soldier secured him the adjutancy of his battalion.

In due course the wedding took place. Mrs. Lewis had become a millionairess in her own right by the death of her first husband, and she had a house in Grosvenor Square and a charming place at Maidenhead. She was an Irishwoman of culture, a great lover of art, and herself a talented musician, and her town house was one of the most important social and musical centres in London. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Lewis-Hill went to live at Avington Park, Winchester, where Mrs. Hill became very unwell. She recovered sufficiently to be able to embark on a long cruise in her yacht *Ailsa* last July, but apparently the voyage did not have the desired effect. By the death of Mrs. Lewis-Hill a sum of well over a quarter of a million falls to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the way of estate legacy, and succession duties.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

Ex-Ministers Explaining Away His Appointment.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The Marquis of Lansdowne speaking, at Nottingham, said that Mr. Balfour, Mr. Wyndham and himself were responsible for the appointment of Sir Antony MacDonnell as the Irish Under-Secretary after they had satisfied themselves that Sir Antony dissociated himself from the Home Rulers.

His lordship denied that Mr. Balfour and his colleagues had ever coquetted with Home Rule or compromised the Unionist Party with regard to the same.

He denied the existence of any documents connecting them with such intrigue, and added that Sir Antony MacDonnell was appinted to the post on the understanding that he was eventually to return to the India Office.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, October 13.

Mr. Balfour, Lord George Hamilton, and Lord Lansdowne appointed Sir Antony after assurances that he was not a Home Ruler. Lord Lansdowne admitted seeing a copy of the Dunraven Devolution Scheme, but denied that the Cabinet ever gave its adherence.

THE NATAL REBELS.

Native Chiefs Court-martialled.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Two Natal rebel Chiefs have been court-martialled and sentenced to ten years' hard labour.

LABOUR CONFERENCE AT AMIENS.

Agitation against Employers.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The Labour Congress at Amiens has resolved on spreading and intensifying anti-militarist and anti-patriortic propaganda because the Army always intervened on behalf of the employers.

STEAMER BURNT AT HONGKONG.

Hundreds of Chinese Incinerated.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The steamship Canton has been burned at the Wharf at Hongkong. Hundreds of Chinese passengers were incinerated and a valuable cargo destroyed. The European passengers and crew were saved.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Independence to be Preserved.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

Mr. Secretary Taft, Mr. Bacon and General Funston have left Cuba.

A proclamation of Mr. Magoon declares he will carry out Mr. Taft's assurances and exercise his powers for the preservation of Cuba independence.

THE VICEROY AT QUETTA.

Reviewing the Manœuvres.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 13.

On Friday, the 12th of October, the Viceroy and party went by train to Beleli, N. W. They were met by General Smith-Dorrien, General Sir Beauchamp Duff and their Staffs. Here they got into carriages and drove about five miles through a wild and desolate country, along a rough country road, picquetted by men of the Zhob Levies, a large, hairy, wild-looking set of men, mounted on horses of which any man might well be proud, the improvement in the breed of horses being largely due to the wise policy of the Government in importing good stallions into the country and the good prizes given at the local shows. At last, the drive over, the party reached a large and sumptuous marquee, under which was spread a table laden with fruit and every kind of delicacy, provided by the General and Mrs. Smith-Dorrien.

Immediately after luncheon the party began their climb of 2,400 feet to the top of that craggy eminence, Mount Takatu. The scene was a striking one as the party, all mounted on mules, zigzagged along the mountainous path. On reaching the top the view was magnificent. Below lay Quetta and all the country, lying like a map, and in the distance the plains of Afghanistan. From here the Viceroy was pointed out the defences of Quetta and explained its needs as a Military station, and a long and interesting discussion took place.

At about 5 p. m. the party started back on their return to Quetta. As they returned to the train the sign of the manœuvres in progress there began to be seen, for the artillery with live shell began to open fire on the position which was to be attacked at dawn, and closer in could be seen the rifle fire of the infantry. From where the Viceroy stood the shells could be clearly seen bursting over the position, and a no more realistic show of real war could well be imagined. Arrangements were made for the Viceroy to return and see the final attack the next morning. During the night the infantry advanced their position to about 400 yards and dug themselves the same kind of trenches as those of the Japanese during their recent war. This was done in absolute silence; and as I wandered round could only hear the sound of the pick and shovel, and that only when quite near the working parties. After a weary night, the dawn at last broke and found the Viceroy and family there ready to view the final attack. Almost at once the roar of the rifle fire of the infantry began, and the shells of the artillery 3,000 yards in the rear began to burst over the position, the maxims and pompoms, playing on the position with a hale of bullets and an implement of war, until now unknown to us, namely the Japanese mortar was seen for the first time. This weapon throws a shell for about 400 yards and causes a terrible explosion, scattering the ground far around with *debris*. After the position had been shelled and after being under heavy infantry fire for some time it was attacked at the point of the bayonet, a party of men with hand grenades joining in the advance and the artillery shelling the position over the heads of the infantry until the last moment when the "cease fire" was sounded and the operations for the day came to a close.

Among those who witnessed the manœuvres was the Warden of the Marches, the Khan of Khelat. It was interesting to see this chieftain of ancient days surrounded by his Sirdars watching the show, and wondering at all the modern inventions for human destruction. At first they did not seem to quite like the shells going over their heads, but when they saw the Viceroy and all the Generals in the same position their confidence was restored.

The troops were now sent home and all the officers collected round the Viceroy who, in speaking to them, congratulated them on serving under a distinguished soldier as Sir Archibald Hunter and so able a soldier as General Smith-Dorrien. His Excellency said that it was a fine bit of luck being in Quetta at the time of the manœuvres and that it reminded him of his old campaigning days, and that he liked to see the officers and men so keen about their work as they in that command seemed to be. The Viceroy returned to Quetta in the afternoon where His Excellency was received by all the Chiefs of the Nari and Bugti Clans who have recently had a serious dispute about some land, but which has been amicably settled. The Chiefs of the Mazari and Lugari Tribes of Dera Ghazi Khan were also present. They brought with them beautiful presents of carpets and sword-belts. In appearance these are the wildest-looking tribesmen that have appeared before the Viceroy. They were mostly dressed in white, and had long hair hanging quite unkempt over their shoulders with beards nearly to their waists.

PARTITION DAY.

Disturbances Anticipated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 14.

Evidence of a striking character is afforded of the activity displayed by the *Bande Mataram* volunteers and enthusiasts who are going round the shops owned by Hindus and Mahomedans in the College, Cornwallis and other streets endeavouring to induce them to close their business on the 16th instant in celebration of "Partition Day." Some of the shop-keepers are said to have signified their willingness to close their business on that day provided they are suitably recompensed for the loss of a day's income. Hindu landlords of shop premises have been approached in view to their exercising an influence towards the desired object. The local police are on the alert to guard against any disturbance calculated to end in a breach of public peace.

TATA IRON AND STEAL COMPANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 14.

News received from London states that the successful floatation of the Tata Iron and Steal Company is absolutely assured, and that in the course of this month announcement is expected as to allotment of shares.

It is rarely that the Stock Exchange looks with favourable eye upon Indian Companies except those connected with Railways, but in this instance it has apparently recognised that a sound and profitable business can be done.

There is a shortage in the best qualities of iron ore in both the European and American markets and opening up of a new source of supply in India cannot be disregarded.

Prices for ore, as well as for pig-iron and steel, are hardening all round, and the Tata Company will thus start life under most auspicious conditions.

There is an unlimited supply of fine ore in the tract of country to the south of Sini where the works are to be built, and quantities of this can be exported, in addition to the amount required for manufacture on the spot.

BOYCOTTING OF FOREIGN SUGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 14.

At a meeting of largely-attended Pandits, Sanyasees, raises and others held here last evening, organised by the Hon'ble Munshi Madholal Babu Motechand Saheb, Rais Azmatgart, R. B., Edshan Bhawanipur and presided over by the leader of the orthodox Hindu community, a vow against the use of foreign sugar was formally taken. It was declared that the use of foreign sugar which contained *dal* was against religion. Pandit Sheo Kuwar Shastri, the Chairman at the meeting said that buyers and consumers of foreign sugar were *Mlenchchas* and cow-killers. The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malvya Munshi, Judge Prasad Gour and others made speeches dwelling in Hindi, Sanyasees and priests being sellers of sugar and ghee confectioners and others, and registered their names not to use foreign sugar. A Committee was formed under the presidentship of Babu Mote Chand Saheb, Rais Azmetgart to carry the matter farther.

RAILWAY RISK NOTES.

Bengal Chamber's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

To obtain some defined information as to the practical working of the "Risk Note" under which Railways refuse to accept any responsibility for goods entrusted to them, a representative of the *Statesman* called yesterday on the heads of several important firms. Some of those who were interviewed desired that publicity should not be given to their views at present, as the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is discussing both the important questions that of "Risk Motes" and that of converting "Railway Receipts" into negotiable instruments. Others, however, were willing that their opinions should be published, the matter being one of great public interest.

Mr. Thomas McMorran of the firm of Messrs. Duncan Brothers, on being asked what were his views, said that Mr. Rickard's contention that when a merchant chose a lower rate at which his goods were to be carried he undertook to insure his goods against loss, this was untenable, because according to this view, the Railway accepts money for carrying, but declines to accept responsibility for any loss sustained by the merchant on account of damage to or shortage of the goods carried. If there is reasonable probability that loss has been due to the fault of the Railway administration or their employes, the Railway ought to accept responsibility, at whatever rate at which the goods were carried. The *Statesman* in an article said very rightly that there does not exist—there is absolutely no motive for satisfactory working of the line by the Company or for reasonable fare in handling by Company's servants. In any case, continued Mr. McMorran, it is perfectly certain that if the Railway have to meet claims for damage to or loss of goods in transit they are much more likely to take adequate steps to see that the cause of damage or loss is removed—in other words, they are made to feel their responsibility.

Mr. Alex Forsyth, of the firm of Messrs. Graham and Co., said that he agreed generally with the *Statesman's* article so far as it covered the question of Railway responsibility for the safe carriage of goods. His [illegible] principally concerned with "Risk Notes." These were demanded and, of course, signed. In case of oil consignments Mr. Forsyth said that not only did the Railway cover themselves in their Risk Notes against loss or damage to oil tins in transit, but they also secured themselves against loss incurred through carrying oil, and the firm were obliged to accept responsibility to Railway Company whilst the Railway Company declined to undertake any responsibility for loss by damaged tins which they or their staff might cause to the firm. It was also pointed out that this special "Risk Note," although signed by them did not affect the small man simply because they were not worth fighting, if their consignments caused damage. As regards ordinary "Risk Notes," Mr. Forsyth said that the Railway should certainly deliver every package they receive, and no "Rrisk Note" is or should be intended to cover actual loss of goods.

Passing on the question whether a Railway Receipt should be converted into a negotiable instrument, the representative asked the merchant what his views were on the point. "They should certainly be treated as negotiable instruments" was the reply. As things stand at present a merchant sends a large consignment, say to Rangoon, and with shipping documents, if in due order he is able to obtain from a Bank anything up to seventy per cent. of the value of his shipment. Thus his money is not locked up and his business is not interfered with. On the other hand with a "Railway receipt" in its present status, the merchant has to wait until his consignment has been delivered before realizing. There is, after all, no great difference between Bills of Lading and Railway Receipts. The former are as much open to forgery and fraud as the latter, and this is certainly not an argument against the conversion of a document. Railways simply do not want to be fastened with responsibility of delivering to proper consignee or his order, but then it is a question of responsibility all round that they are trying to avoid.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 13.

A review of the Irrigation results in India for 1904-05 is published by the Public Works Department, in which it is shown that dealing with results of productive works a return of 7·60 per cent. was the percentage of net revenue on the capital outlay for the year. Both net revenue *viz.*, 288 lakhs, and the net revenue area, are the highest on record, the returns for the two previous years being 7·40 and 7·42. The actual acreage now being irrigated by productive works as 12,109,466 acres and the capital outlay to end of 1904 is 3,743 lakhs, The productive works in the Punjab paid no less than 14·17 per cent., the Sidhnai earning were over 25 per cent., and the Lower Chenab Canal nearly 24½. The Eastern Jumna, in the United Provinces, earned 22·82 per cent. and the Ganges Canal over 9½. In Madras eight works showed a return of 8.79, but it is not expected that the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and the Barur Tank will ever become remunerative, though a steady improvement is noticeable in the Periyar project.

Sind canals paid 5·79, Bombay canals only paid 1·87, Bengal 1·59, and Burma 0·23. Taking all the canals into consideration, the Productive, Protective and Minor works of the various kinds of the systems paid 7·01 per cent. The total area irrigated was over 20 million of acres and the value of crops raised by works for which capital accounts are kept is estimated at over 41 crores of rupees or 87 per cent. of capital outlay expended on them.

E. I. R. BRANCH LINE.

Survey Sanctioned by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 13.

It is notified that the Railway Board have sanctioned the survey being undertaken of a line of railway from Auriya on the Jumna River to a convenient point on the main line on the East India Railway between the Cawnpore and Phaphund stations.

The survey will be under the control of the Consulting Engineer, Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

Ladies' Section.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

There will be a Ladies' Section of all kinds of handiwork prepared by ladies in India, irrespective of any caste or nationality, in connection with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in Calcutta in December next. Certificates, medals, and money prizes will be awarded for the different kinds of exhibits. A Ladies' Committee has been formed with Mrs. C. G. Allen and Mrs. P. N. Rose as Honorary Secretaries, in order to carry out the objects of this section, and also to recommend prizes. It is hoped that ladies from all parts of India will co-operate in making this Exhibition a success. Exhibits from schools, convents, and charitable institutions will be welcomed.

CAUVERY POWER WORKS.

Revised Estimate for 1906-7.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 13.

The revised estimate for the Cauvery Power Works for 1906-07 shows the receipts to be eighteen lakhs and sixty thousand and expenditure three lakhs, including one and quarter capital outlay for Bangalore Lighting and Power Supply.

The net receipts of fourteen lakhs and thirty-five thousand will be appropriated for repayment of capital expenditure.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Twelve Years' Review.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 13.

The United Provinces Government, in a resolution, reviews the Educational Work of the Provinces for the past twelve years.

Mr. T. C. Lewis, now retiring, has been Director of Education.

The Government says that the record is one of solid progress, in which the Director has taken a principal share. Nineteen new Arts Colleges have been started; scholars in primary schools have increased by 246,564 and in secondary schools by nearly 2,4000. The expenditure increased from 36 lakhs to 64½. The most notable advance has been in the training of teachers. That advance is due to Mr. Lewis. The normal schools and training classes for lower primary teachers have been established throughout the Provinces. The University has established a Faculty of Science and 2¼ lahks have been spent on laboratories at Muir College, while most colleges and many schools have established laboratories. Technical education has made great advances at Roorkee while extention of primary education has been most marked.

In female education progress has been slow but undoubted, and efforts are being made to provide teachers for demands that are bound to come.

Still more remarkable has been the awaking of the pubic interest in education shown by building large hostels at colleges, the endowment of schools, Colleges and scholarhips, the growth of the M. A. O College at Aligarh, establishment of the Central Hindoo College at Benares, etc. Some 6¾ lakhs of public money have recently been devoted as special grants for the non-recurring needs of various educational institutions in the Provinces.

In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor conveys the thanks of Government to Mr. Lewis for the ability and zeal which have for so long distinguished his department.

DARJEELING MURDER CASE.

Side Issue Raised by the Planters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

In connection with the Poobersing Murder Case the Darjeeling Planters' Association has adopted the following Resolutions:—It is apparent from the judgments delivered in this case that the law or the principle of the law evolved by Courts in India regarding acceptance of confessions by accused persons is so unsound, or the Police Administration so defective and corrupt, in spite of the recent Police Commission, as to call for amendment or further reform, this Association is of opinion that a slight amendment of law might possibly have the effect not only of permitting Courts to place more weight and reliance on confessions but also of removing from the Police the temptation of extorting or inducing confessions by rendering any such extortion or inducement abortive. As matters at present stand, it appears to this Association that because it is known that the Police have, on many occasions, it is to be feared, extorted or induced confessions, therefore all confessions and evidence connected therewith coming through Police channels must *ipso facto* be disbelieved or at least the burden of proof must lie not upon the defence to shew that there has been extortion or inducement but upon the prosecution to shew that there has not. To remedy this it is suggested that an accused person brought before a Magistrate, as a confessing prisoner, during an investigation, under Chap. XIV Criminal Procedure Code, should be at once remanded to Jail *hajit* by the Magistrate before whom he is brought and should remain in jail *hajit*, apart all police and pleaders influence, for at least 24 hours, counted from the time of his entering the jail. The Magistrate, after the expiration of 24 hours, should then attend upon the prisoner in the jail and inform him that he need not say anything, but that if he wishes to do so he may, and any statement then made shall be taken down in the manner prescribed in the Code.

SENSATIONAL CASE.

Honorary Magistrate Charged with Cheating.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

Before the Joint Magistrate of Howrah, yesterday, a case which has created some sensation, especially among the members of the Marwari community, came up for hearing, in which Mr. J. R. Bellilios, a well-known resident of Howrah, brought a charge of cheating against Babu Bhujan Lall Lohia, an Honorary Magistrate and one of the leading Marwari merchants of Calcutta. The present proceedings arose out of a transaction of some *hundis* for Rs. 5,000 each given to the accused, who, it is alleged, represented to the complainant that he had lost four of the *hundis*, and Mr. Bellilios was induced to issue duplicate *hundis* in respect thereof. Mr. Bellilios had in consequence to pay *hundis* twice over, as a result of which he found himself out of pocket to the extent of Rs. 10,000. The defence was that there was no false representation or cheating, nor any dishonesty in the transaction.

A few Bank witnesses were examined and the case adjourned.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

Visit to Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 13.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, accompanied by Mr. G. Campbell, I. C. S., Private Secretary, Major G. E. Glynn, Military Secretary, Captain A A. Duff, and the Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Vane, A.-D.-C., arrived at Bangalore early this morning *en route* to Mysore, where he will be the guest of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for a week. Owing to the derailment of a shunting engine at the City Station yard, there was some delay, but the departure to Mysore took place at 7-45. The arrival and departure of Sir Arthur were private and only a few officials of the Mysore Service were present on the platform to welcome His Excellency. Sir Arthur Lawley returns to Bangalore on the 16th instant and will be the guest of the Resident for three days.

LADY MINTO'S FETE.

Extensive Preparation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

The Committee of Lady Minto's Fete, to be held on the Calcutta Maidan in December and January next, have invited the co-operation of all the leading tradesfirms in Calcutta. These have been approached with a view to supplying the goods in which they deal at greatly reduced prices. About two months ago Mr. Palmer, of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, accompanied by one of the Viceregal Staff, visited most of the firms and introduced the matter. Subsequently, circulars were issued to them, and in some cases final arrangements were made to take up the required goods when they are wanted. I understand that large orders have already been placed at Home and on the Continent for goods which will shortly be shipped to Calcutta.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 13.

The Committee of the Executive Council charged with making recommendations regarding the extension of the Legislative Councils held their last meeting yesterday, when they concluded their labours, and their report will shortly be submitted to the Government of India.

(Other Indian Telegrams will be found on page 6.)

CAMEOS OF OLD INDIA.

HISTORICAL SELECTIONS.

(Extracts from the Library of a Bibliophile.)

THE following is reproduced from an article published in 1844:—Not very many years have passed away since even well-informed people in England knew little more about an Anglo-Indian than that he was very rich, very yellow, and very ill-tempered; that he dwelt in a country where fevers and liver complaints were abundant, where tigers and mosquitoes preyed on the human race, where hookas were smoked and widows burned, and curry eaten and wealth acquired; that he left England young, healthy, and poor, and came back old, decrepit, and rich; that he spent a life of luxurious solitude and wretchedness, and brought home his ill-gotten wealth to bestow it, after a few years of isolation and discontent, upon some distant relative or compliant friend, who had invested his patience in a profitable market and borne with the old man's humours to the last. These liver-decayed old Indians were principally useful in bad novels and worse comedies. They appeared in the third volume or the fourth act to make a virtuous maiden happy for life or to disconcert the scheme of some unprincipled nephew (for it will be observed that in novels and comedies, old Indians are always uncles) to the consummation of poetical justice and the advancement of public morals. Of India itself, little more was known than that Calcutta and Madras were, somehow or other, two of its principal components; that the climate was very hot and very unhealthy; and that the Great Moghul—the hero of the Playing Cards—was one of its most magnificent potentates. Whether Madras was in Calcutta or Calcutta in Madras, or whether they were contiguous cities, like London and Westminister; whether Tippoo Sahib was the Great Moghul or whether the Great Moghul was one of the Princesses of Oudh—all these were questions which only the very knowing were competent to satisfactorily solve. A novel, written in 1820—one, too, which enjoyed some popularity in its day—refers to the heroine having "proceeded to Madras up the river Hooghly;" and another party is described as spending his time between Calcutta and Madras as though these cities were as close as London and Hampstead. This is no solitary instance of the amount of knowledge possessed even by book-writers in the early part of the last century. It is not to be forgotten that a certain reverend poet, novelist, and dramatist—conspicuous less for his talents in either of these capacities than for his intense admiration of a profligate monarch—commenced his greatest poetical work with the notable line—

"There's glory on thy mountains, proud Bengal!"

Bengal being about as famous for its mountains as the Pays-Bas, but not more so. We need not multiply examples. Whilst writers, undertaking to instruct the public, manifested this amount of ignorance, it is not surprising that more ordinary people, in the intercourse of daily life, fell into the most egregious blunders, confounding the three Presidencies—conceiving India to be one small integral principality, traversed in a few days; entrusting to a Bengal cadet, or writer, letters or parcels for parties at Bombay, with strict injunctions to deliver them in person; enquiring from a returned Bengali after some denizen of Madras, whom, of course, he "must know"—all these things were not to be wondered at, even though there were few respectable families in the country not connected through some of its members with our glorious dependencies in the East.

Until within the last ten years (1834-44), the communication between England and India has been both slow and irregular. The establishment of a line of steam-vessels, reducing the distance by two-thirds and conveying not only mails but passengers from India to England in little more than a month—this, following close upon the renewal of the Charter under which the country was thrown open to adventurers of every class—has increased, in an enormous degree, the amount of passengers and letters despatched to and from India; and, by giving a proportionate impetus to the local Press, has still further multiplied the sources of information thus thrown open to the mothercoun-try. The number of letters despatched every month by the Bombay steamers exceeds thirty thousand: the number of printed papers ten thousand. Many of these letters and papers are delivered in London five weeks after they are despatched; and in little more than two months an answer to a letter sent from Bombay may be received at that place. This rapidity of communication, coupled with its certainty, is an extreme provocative to frequent correspondence, not only between parties engaged in business but between private individuals. It is very, very rarely that an Overland Mail miscarries: the "Memnon," an Iron Steamer, with the Indian Mails of July, 1843, was lost near Aden, and few of the boxes were saved; but a similar mischance had not occurred for many years. In former years, a letter was four, five, six, or perhaps seven months on its way. "We are now," wrote Sir James Mackintosh in 1805, "within five days of six months from the date of our last London paper," and again, in 1811, "seven months from the date of the last London News." If an answer were received within the year, the letter-writer thought himself fortunate. This was disheartening and repelling. Correspondence even between intimate friends and dear relatives soon flagged, fell off by degrees, and ere long ceased altogether. Parties in England, or in the interior of India, had no knowledge of the date of a vessel's departure, hence further delays. A letter was, perhaps, several weeks lying idle at the General Post Office or in the office of a Calcutta agent, and after this long rest it was probably despatched by a vessel bound for several intermediate ports and did not reach its destination until other letters of a more recent date had been received. All this was vexatious in the highest degree; and as a regular correspondence was out of the question people soon began to meditate on the expediency of abandoning that which was fraught with so much inconvenience and annoyance. The establishment of a regular steamer communication between the two countries has remedied all this, and made every Englishman and Englishwoman in the three Presidencies a periodical letter-writer.

The rapidity and regularity of the communications between the two countries induced, at the same time, a greater desire after Indian news, and the number of local journals despatched to England was soon multiplied. A class of publications—unknown before—sprung up and in a short time acquired a strenuous vitality. Papers were prepared expressly for the Overland Mail containing a summary of the month's news and were issued on the morning of post-day. These were despatched in large numbers by Indian residents to their friends at home. The British Press soon began to perceive the importance of obtaining the earliest and most correct Indian intelligence. The leading morning journals secured the services of clever and experienced correspondents at Calcutta and Bombay, who despatched their letters, containing the abstract of the month's news and the most interesting extracts afforded by the Indian journals, to the care of an agent at Paris, whose business it was to forward the despatches to the coast by a special courier, and the French Mail was thus often anticipated by several hours: second editions were published, and the Indian news for the time was even more talked of than the last partisan debate in Parliament or the state of the poll at a pending election.

It must be admitted, however, that much of the interest which has lately been attached to the news from India owes its birth to the important and exciting character of the events which had been enacted in the romantic countries beyond the Sutlej and the Indus. The history of the English in India during the last six years (1838 to 1844) is one of extraordinary interest. The chronicles of the whole world do not furnish a series of more vivid and exciting scenes of picturesque warfare. Contemplating the whole, it is difficult to believe that we are not poring over some highly-wrought narrative of fictitious adventure. "Truth is strange—stranger than fiction." The seige of Herat—Herat wrested from the grasp of the Persian by the wondrous energy of a young British officer, who, guided by chance to the "Gate of India," threw himself into the beleagured city to revive the failing energies of the besieged and sustain them unvanquished until diplomacy had done the rest; the assemblage of the "Army of the Indus;" the magnificent gathering at Ferozepore; the march of the Bengal and Bombay columns of the Grand Force through an unknown and dangerous country; the triumphant entry of Shah Shujah into Kandahar; the capture of the stronghold of Ghaznee; the preparations made for our reception at Urghundee, where Dost Mahomed, having drawn up his guns in position, was basely deserted by his followers; the flight of Dost Mahomed; the pursuit of the chivalrous Outram; the progress to Kabul; the mummeries enacted there; the march to Bameean; the passage of the Hindoo Khoosh; the return of the Bombay troops; the capture of Khelat and the death of Mehrab Khan; the lull, the deceitful calm, and then the re-appearance of Dost Mahomed; the assemblage of the Usbegs and the rising of the Kohistanees; the victory of Bameean; the defeat of Purwundurrah; the last gallant charge of the Ameer; and the surrender of the single horseman in his dress of goat-skin at a moment when the pale face of panic was watching despairingly the progress of events—have we not here the first volume of an exciting romance? It awoke the slumbering interest of the people of England. Peace had girt us around for many a long day; there was "a pin-drop silence," and the trumpet of war was heard from afar—heard for a time even above the din of sonorous faction. Country gentlemen were seen looking at their maps, and the works of Elphinstone and Barnes were diligently sought after by all the oracles of the Town. Diners-out crammed themselves with forced-meat balls of Afghan history and geography, and members of Parliament learnt just enough to enable them to expose their ignorance to the world.

At the same time, another great drama was being enacted in the Far East—one, too, which excited even more interest than the great Central-Asian tragedy;

the War with China broke out, which was eminently calculated to excite not only interest but alarm. People—as they laid down their breakfast cups and took up the morning paper to read how Commissioner Linn had out-manœuvred Captain Elliott—sighed as the thought stole over them, "And there shall be no more tea." Of Afghanistan, they had known nothing before England marched an army across the Indus to depose the reigning monarch; and even then they cared little about the matter, except as something to talk about. But everybody knew that China yielded us our Hyson and Bohea: some knew that it was famous for roses, pigs, and porcelain; and a few had dim notions of ivory toys, preserved ginger, and damask silks. Of the inhabitants, we deemed that the men wore pig-tails and that the popular admiration for little feet—or the inherent propensities of the Chinese dames to elope from their legitimate guardians—rendered it necessary that the ladies should be crippled. China and the Chinese had, in fact, been ever an interesting place and an interesting people; and when the war broke out, it engrossed more of the popular attention in England than the war on the other side of the Indus. The lead was taken, but not kept. The Cabul Insurrection, in all its fury, burst over the heads of the British representatives. Suddenly, they found themselves girt around with rebellion—fire and slaughter on every side.

Then began the second volume of the great Cabul romance: the rising of the Ghilzais, the march of Sale's Force, the attack upon the city, the murder of Sir A Burnes, the beleagured cantonments, the blockaded citadel, the gathering of the enemy on the heights, our spiritless efforts to dislodge them, the deadening effects of cold and starvation, the melancholy vacillation of the Military authorities, the negotiations of the Envoy and the insolence of the enemy, the massacre of Charekar, the interview with Mahomed Akbar, the bloody scene which ensued, the march of the defeated army from Cabul, the terrible butchery in the Passes, the fall of Ghaznee, and the captivity of our countrywomen in the hands of the "relentless" Afghans—here were events calculated, indeed, but too well to fill the hearts of Englishmen with pity and dismay and to excite the most painful interest among all classes of the community. Never had the eyes of Great Britain been turned with such eager and intense expectancy towards the countries of the East: China and the jeopardised tea were for a time almost forgotten. This had not been long written when the sad tidings of Eldred Pottinger's early death were reached. Strange, that he should have been the first actor in the Afghan War and the last in the China War; that he should have been the prologue of the one and the epilogue of the other; that he should have defended Herat against the Persians; and that to him should have been entrusted, for conveyance to England, the Supplementary Chinese Treaty; sad, that he should have escaped all the perils of the war in Afganistan, to die from the effects of the accursed climate of one of our new Chinese Golgothas. Nor was the interest thus engendered much diminished when the army of retribution set out on its perilous march to inflict upon the Afghans "the punishment of their crimes."

And here begins the third volume of this remarkable romance, opening nobly with the defence of Jallalabad. The interest scarcely flagged for a moment: east and west, exciting scenes were enacted —the gathering of the advance of the new army at Peshawur; the first attempt to throw reinforcements into Jallalabad; the repulse of Brigadier Wild; the arrival of the main body of the new Cabul Army; the forcing of the Khyber; the relief of the "Illustrious Garrison;" the no less memorable exploits of the army of Western Afghanistan; the negotiations with the enemy; the halt at Jallalabad; the failure of carriage; the repulse on the other side of General England; the lost laurels regained; the junction of the two forces to the westward; the simultaneous advance of Pollock and of Nott; the re-capture of Ghaznee; the conflict at Jugdulluck; the triumphant entry into Cabul; the recovery of the prisoners; the destruction of Istalliff; the return of the combined army; the festive gathering at Ferozepore; and, as the last scene of all to end this strange eventful history, the restoration of Dost Mahomed whom we had risked so much to depose.

Here was enough to excite even apathetic John Bull at a distance of some thousands of miles. The English journals teemed with particulars of these momentous events: the arrival of the monthly mail was anticipated with painful anxiety; hundreds of families had been plunged into deepest sorrow by the tidings of the terrific massacre in the Passes; hundreds presaged with fear and trembling similar calamities when the second army entered Afghanistan. Even Parliament condescended to bestow a passing notice upon the far enacted drama; and for a time the chief actors furnished the print-sellers with subjects and the "Leo Hunters" with red-hot Lions. We need scarcely add that these portraits were with few exceptions remarkable failures. The sketches of the Cabul Captives, said to be from the pencil of Lieutenant Eyre, however commendable as works of art, bear no resemblance whatever to the parties indicated. The various prints of the murder of Sir W. McNaghten, of Lady McNaghten, in the Passes are still worse. The pictures represent men and women, but in no other respect do they represent the characters whose name they bear. Thousands of copies of the "Narrative of Lieutenant Eyre" and of the "Journal of Lady Sale" were sold in a few weeks; and against that "monster" Mahomed Akbar young ladies lisped vengeance with their rosy lips and old men mumbled it with their toothless gums. People who a few years before did not know very distinctly whether Cabul was in South America or in Central Africa, were to be heard talking familiarly of the Balla Hissar, the Seea Sung, Behmeru, and the Huft Kohtul; and to increase the recondite knowledge of the public, the enterprising proprietor of the Amphitheatre on the Surrey side of the Thames gratified the rising generation with a view of the war, which bore as close a resemblance to the actual drama as the domestic tragedy of "Punch and Judy." And when all this was over—when the Governor-General had left the Afghans to suffer in peace (*ubi solitudinem faciunt* PACEM *appellant*) "the punishment of their (*quere*, our) crimes" —when, for certain party reasons, it had been deemed expedient to drop the subject in Parliament, then, just as the Afghan interest was on the descendant, the war in Scinde commenced, and that concluded by the unblushing appropriation of the territory of the Ameers, the revolution in the Punjab broke out; the royal family of Lahore was sent to people Hades; the Sikh Sirdars took to slicing one another's throats, and lo! a new excitement was established. The annals of the East have lost nothing in modern times of their romantic character; and at such a season as this, even phlegmatic Englishmen can afford to turn their faces to the East. There have been other momentous dramas enacted in Hindostan: the war in the Carnatic was one of these, but it was contemporaneous with the French Revolution. We had not then a "pin-drop silence:" the clamour of one mighty event drowned the clamour of another, and the most remote fared the worst. But we have now enjoyed nearly thirty years of peace in Europe; and a war even in India has become a *bon bouche* to the excitement-hunters.

(*To be continued.*)

TERRIBLE FIRE IN BOMBAY.

Damage of Over Three Lakhs of Rupees.

At about 9 o'clock last night a terrible fire broke out in the Victory Mills, formerly known as the Star of India Mills, situated on the Ferguson Road, Parel, and at present owned by Mr. Ahmadbhoy Habibbhoy, a wealthy Mahomedan merchant of Bombay.

The mill machinery was stopped in the evening at the usual hour. Workmen left and the mill entrances were securely closed. Shortly before nine o'clock, volumes of smoke were observed issuing from the top of the building in the middle. The mill-building is two storeys high, but the middle portion about 150 feet in length is one story higher. Ferguson Road is thickly populated by Europeans on one side of the road, while on the other side, on which several other mills abot, accommodation is made for mill hands in chawls specially built for them. The clouds of smoke were soon followed by high flames that peeped out of the roof. An alarm was raised, and within a few minutes of it all the fire brigade engines under their acting Chief Officer, Mr. Weston, were on the spot. Recourse was taken to the municipal hydrants and the work of paying on the fire from all sides with a plentiful water supply was soon in full swing. But the fire was too much for all the human efforts, and in course of a few minutes, the middle portion of the building from roof to the ground floor was a high mass of flames which made penetration into it for more effective play on the fire impossible. Superintendent Sloane and Sub-Inspector Oscaroff, of the Criminal Investigation Department and Superintendent Priestly, were also present on the spot. Later on Mr. W. L. B. Souter, acting Police Commissioner and Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner visited the spot. Till the time of going to the press, the fire engines were playing continuously on the flames, but the fire was not taken into control. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained. Damage is roughly estimated to exceed Rs. 3,00,000.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

Ceremony at Deolali.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEOLALI, OCTOBER 14.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Towers of Silence at Deolali, passed off successfully yesterday morning in presence of nearly 6,000 people. The preparations which had been in progress for some time past were availed of by nearly 6,000 people.

[Owing to pressure on our space an extended account is held over until to-morrow.]

GRUESOME TRAGEDY.

The Pit Dug for Another.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 13.

A Cawnpore correspondent sends the following extraordinary story of an occurrence in the Etah district: A traveller by the Grand Trunk Road, fairly well to do, who had two bags of money with him, was benighted and halted at an outlying Police Station. For safety he entered the police station-house and asked the Sub-Inspector in charge to let him rest there and to place his money bags in the safe-custody room, as he feared to continue his journey on account of dacoits and robbers, which the Sub-Inspector declined to do, but gave the traveller permission to rest in the police station and provided him with a *charpoy*, advising him to place his bags under his head. He assured the man that he had nothing to fear as there would be a constable on sentry duty. Thus assured, the traveller made himself comfortable on the *charpoy*, placing his money bags under his head.

Now [illegible] the evil hour: The Sub-Inspector and his subordinates, tempted by the money bags, formed a plan to murder the traveller and share the money. The Sub-Inspector directed some of his men to dig a grave large enough to hold the *charpoy* and the traveller, while he went to take his evening meal. Both parties having gone on their respective errands, the traveller, who was lying awake and had over-heard their murderous intentions, got away with his money-bags and climbed a shady tree. The Sub-Inspector returned and found the *charpoy* empty, but forgetful of the plot arranged between himself and his subordinates laid down on the same *charpoy* and covering himself with a cloth went to sleep. The grave-diggers also returned meanwhile and waited for the Sub-Inspector, but as he did not come they decided to despatch the traveller who, as they thought, slept on the charpoy. They went to the Sub-Inspector's quarters and obtained his sword and with it set to work on the sleeper. Being convinced that their victim had been killed, they searched for the money-bags under his head, when the cloth from the head fell off and to their horror they discovered their mistake. They then hurried off with the *charpoy* and the remains of the Sub-Inspector and his sword and placed these in the ready-dug grave. The traveller who was on the tree, was a keen observer of what was going on, and having seen all this could not sleep through fear. Next morning the European Police Officer happened to pass under the tree on an official visit, when the traveller hurried down and begged his protection, detailing the entire occurrence to him. The officer took the traveller with him to the police station where the murderers were identified and secured, the grave opened, and the murdered Sub-Inspector's body found.

The parties concerned have, it is believed, been sent up for trial.

RANGOON BOILERS.

Serious Charge Against an Inspector.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, OCTOBER 12.

An inquiry is to be held by the District Magistrate of Mandalay, on the 19th instant, into the conduct of the Boiler Inspector who had lately paid Mandalay a visit. Several mill-owners have been cited to give evidence. The charges, as far as has come to knowledge, are of a serious nature. They are that the Boiler Inspector had received sums of money from mill-owners and granted receipts for smaller amounts. One firm in particular has documentary evidence of having paid by cheque Rs. 56 and of being granted a receipt for Rs. 36 only.

The Boiler Commission have notified, through the Deputy Commissioner, to the mill-owners, that the Boiler Inspector would visit Mandalay on a specified date and requested them to have everything in readiness for inspection, in consequence of which order all boilers and prime-movers were put into apple-pie order; but the Inspector, instead of attending to the inspection, left Mandalay for Myingyan and other out-stations, so that the boilers, emptied of water, had to remain at a standstill until his return, extending over a week. If the present system be allowed to continue it will be one of great hardship and inconvenience to mill-owners. The province is large enough for the employment of four or five Boiler Inspectors who can be head-quartered in Rangoon with jurisdiction to extend as far north as Yainangyong, including Bassein, as far as, but not including, Toungoo; another one in Moulmein to take in all the mills as far south as Mergui; one in Akyab for the Arracan Division, and one in Mandalay for all mills as far north as Bhamo and south as far as Toungoo, including Myingyan and the Pokkoku districts. The Boiler Commission may still be in Rangoon. All returns by Boiler Inspectors are to be submitted to the Boiler Commission, and all payments are to be made by *challan* into the local Treasuries and not as now by payment to the Boiler Inspectors.

Some twenty odd mill-owners and others connected with boilers and prime-movers have been summoned by the Deputy Commissioner to give evidence on the 19th instant. The evidence, after being taken, will be sent to the Local Government for orders.

From Moulmein the cry is equally great. It is, however, left to the credit of Mandalay taking the initiative, and the demand all along the Railway line is of the same description.

HARVEST IN LAHOUL.

Favourable Report by the Commissioner of Kulu.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 13.

The *Pioneer* says the statement which appeared from the Naggur correspondent of the Lahore paper giving sensational accounts of the destruction of the harvest in Lahoul (Kangra District) by heavy rain followed by snow that great damage was said to have been done; and that famine was spoken of as certain in winter, no food being left for men, cattle, or ponies, happily proves to be unfounded.

Mr. Kemp, the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu, has recently visited Lahoul, and he reports that crops have suffered very little indeed. There is no scarcity of food, nor is there likely to be any during the winter.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

The Appearance of Serious Cracks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 13.

It is, the *Pioneer* understands, intended to take steps to secure the stability of the Indian Museum building in Calcutta, which, during the past year or two, has again shown signs of cracking. The foundations facing Chowringhee will be underpinned, and it is believed that this will be sufficient to prevent further trouble.

The collection of exhibits for the Victoria Memorial Hall, including Verestschagin's great picture of the Royal Entry into Jaipur in 1876, will be meanwhile removed from the Museum, so as to guard against all risk of damage to them.

Lord Curzon's scheme for extending the Museum on its original architectural lines by demolishing the temporary Art Gallery to the south and raising a new building on its site, will probably be carried out, if underpinning is successful.

DARING ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

An Aged Hindu Woman Victimized.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

A daring attempt was made on Sunday morning to murder an aged Hindu woman who is known to possess money. The man stabbed her while asleep, and although the woman caught him firmly he managed to get away and has not yet been arrested.

The woman is in hospital seriously ill.

THE AGENT AT JUNAGAD.

A Cordial Welcome.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, OCTOBER 14.

Mr. Fitzgerald, the Political Agent, and party which included Mrs. and Miss Fitzgerald, Major Bennett, the Residency Surgeon, Mr. Allison, the Prant Officer, and the Kuwar of Manawadar left Junagad on Saturday, after a stay of three days. This was the first official visit and the Agent was accorded a most cordial reception. On Friday night a banquet was given by the Nawab at the Guest House.

Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, the Dewan, proposed the health of the distinguished guest on behalf of the Nawab. He said that His Highness had desired him to propose the health of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald. He was only translating His Highness' sentiments. The Nawab was extremely gratified that among the Kathyawar States, Junagadh should have had a privilege of being the first to welcome the new Agent to His Excellency the Governor. The pleasure, he assured the Agent on behalf of the Nawab, which his visit gave His Highness was greatly enhanced by that of Mrs. and Miss Fitzgerald being among the party. The Highness welcomed him not only as representative of the British Raj but also as a personal friend, for whom he entertained feelings of the highest regard andesteem. Mr. Fitzerald had been Agent only a few months, but during that short period he had infused into his relations with the Chief a spirit of cordiality and sympathy which would doubtless strengthen the foundations, already deep and firm, of their loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor. Mr. Fitzgerald had succeeded a long tine of eminent Political Officers who had in various ways advanced the progress of the province which furnished a remarkable and living instance of the unique success of British statesmanship in harmonizing antagonistic interests of the several States comprised in it. Those Officers succeeded in converting the destructive forces which were at work in pre-British times into beneficient agencies which were bringing in an increasing measure of blessings of peace and prosperity to the province as years rolled by. Mr. Fitzgerald had already rendered distinguished service to the Government and Native States, with which he had been connected by his penetrating insight into the habits and character of Oriental people, his ripe exerience and undoubted talents. He was certain that he would worthily maintain the high traditions of the very important office he now held.

Mr. Fitzgerald in replying to the toast thanked His Highness for the hospitality and kind terms in which Mr. Baig proposed his health It gave him great pleasure to visit Junagad. He fully appreciated His Highness' sentiments as regarded their friendship which, he hoped, would never diminish. He was sure their relations would grow more and more cordial daily. He complimented His Highness on the recent introduction of some important schemes of improvement. He particularly mentioned the waterworks project which was abandoned some years ago, through ignorance and prejudice of an adviser, who had recommended its abandonment after seven to eight lakhs of rupees were spent on it. The Nawab Saheb now had at his elbow a Dewan who put important questions in proper light before His Highness and adopted measures to recover the value of money practically lost. It was an important project and an excellent scheme and was bound to prove a success. He congratulate the Nawabdon his foresight in organising the Forest Department as soon his attention was drawn to it by the Dewan. Mr. Baig drew the Nawab's attention to the necessity of preservation of the famous Gir forest which was a valuable asset and contributed to the prosperity of the State. If measures were not adopted in time, the forests would have been devastated within a short time. He learnt with pleasure His Highness' intention to construct a railway from Shahpur through Vanthli Manawadar and Bantva to Kutiyana. This would be a work of great utility to the State and would benefit His Highness' subjects immensely. He would be glad to be present at the cutting of its first sod. In conclusion, Mr. Fitzgerald congratulated His Highness upon having ssecured in the present Dewan an officer of great ability, energy, tact and unimpeachable integrity. He was sure the Dewan would render valuable services to His Highness, the State and its people alike.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

At the High Court yesterday, Justice Mitter and Justice Holmwood delivered judgments in the appeal cases of Howard and Sons *vs.* Aswini Kumar Pal and another; Ansar Harford and Co. *vs.* Aswini Kumar Pal and another; A. Gupta and Sons *vs.* Aswini Kumar Pal and another; and L. Bose and Co. *vs.* Aswini Kumar Pal and another.

The first case referred to infringement of the trade mark of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil and the selling of goods with counterfeit marks. Lengthy judgments were delivered in each case.

In this case the Court said:—We find no difficulty in affirming the conviction and sentence under Section 485 of the Penal Code. The charge under Section 482 is necessarily maintained. It is obvious that the defendants used a false trade mark with reference to de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. There are not only the instruments but there is evidence of sale. The conviction and sentence on that charge is also maintained. The result, therefore, is that the appeal of Hira Lal is allowed and the appeal of the other appellant Aswini is disallowed. The convictions and sentences passed on him under the various Sections are confirmed. Out of the fine, if realised, complainant should be paid one-half of it as compensation.

The next case related to an article of very general use in Bengal, *viz.*, Howard's Sulphate of Quinine. The conviction against Hira Lal was set aside but affirmed in the case of Aswini, who was fined Rs. 600, and in default six months' rigorous imprisonment. Half of the fine to be paid to complainant as compensation.

The next case related to a Mixture known as Anti-Periodic Mixture of D. Gupta, the mark being "falence parichiata." The order was as follows:— We confirm the conviction under Section 482. The sentence will be that Aswini be fined Rs. 400, and in default to be imprisoned for four months. The sentence on Hira Lal was not appealable, but he has put in an application under Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code for revision of order. There is no evidence against Hira Lal and the conviction and sentence passed on him, therefore, are set aside. Out of the fine, if realised, one-half should be paid to complainant as compensation.

The last case referred to a Perfumed Oil known as Lakshmi Vilash Oil. In this case, too, Hira Lal was acquitted, but the sentence of Rs. 200 fine on Aswini was confirmed, in default two months' rigorous imprisonment. One-half of the fine to be paid as compensation to complainant.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

U. P. COTTON.

Second forecast of the cotton crop for 1906:—

The rainfall in August was suitable to the needs of the crop, but that in September was rather heavy: it was accompanied by strong easterly winds and caused slight damage to the cotton crop in places. The weather has on the whole been favourable throughout the cotton growing tracts; weeding has been properly done and prospects are good. So far as can be estimated at present, practically a full normal outturn is anticipated on an area which, as reported in the first forecast, is likely to exceed the last year's area.

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1904-05 the area under cotton in the United Provinces has represented some 6·6 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India.]

Mr. HALDANE has taken a slight holiday from Army affairs to give his views on Labour and Liberalism, and we notice a covert sprightliness about a portion of his speech. He ridiculed the assertion that the Liberals are "under the heel of the Labour party, *which is hopelessly divided.*" The italics are our own. There seems an atmosphere of *double-entendre* about the sentence, and one detects a guarded reference to the cloven hoof!

SECUNDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 11.

THE U. S. CLUB DANCE.

NEWS and everything else is lacking and everyone feels slack—the results of the trying month of October. Yet, we all enjoyed the dance at the Club on Wednesday evening. There were not so many present as usual, and not so many dining there. The floor was in excellent order, but the dresses were not as good as usual. One missed many of the young faces: this is such a shifting population. We only hope the rumour may be true that the next General Commanding will live in Secunderabad; it will make a great difference socially were the head of the troops to make this the headquarter station, especially were he a married man.

MR. WALKER AT HOME.

On Thursday last, Mr. Casson-Walker gave a large "At Home," at which nearly every one was present, the stations of Bolarum, Secunderabad, and Hyderabad being well represented. Mrs. Pedder looked very well dressed in cream colour; she is looking so much stronger since her return from Simla. The 26th Light Cavalry were there in great force. There are several visitors here at present from Bangalore and other stations, so that the place is filling up rapidly and we noticed many strange faces on Thursday. Tennis and Badminton were played with much zest. We all missed Mrs. Casson-Walker, and hope that her stay at home has done her all the good she anticipated.

On Monday we went at the appointed time to see the 26th Light Cavalry play against the Fateh Maidan Gymkhana team on the Secunderabad Polo Ground, and the play was very good, Captain Keble and Mr. Griffith being particularly keen. It was a pity that the 13th Hussars had to scratch at the last moment, and the game between their team and the Golconda Gymkhana did not come off, which was disappointing. There were a number of ladies present to witness the match, and we saw some pretty frocks: Mrs. Pedder looked charming in a pretty white muslin, and Mrs. Cole was very becomingly dressed in a blue muslin. Mrs. Lambert in blue, and her pretty daughter, Miss. Ryan, looked very sweet in a blue hat; Mrs. Mace wore black and white; Mrs. Sewell in a white dress and a large hat with roses. Mrs. and Miss. Cowie took a great deal of interest in the game. There were many strange faces—some from Coonoor, I was told, and some from home. Mrs. Perram was dressed in a cream voile spotted with heliotrope and her daughter looked very dainty in white muslin. Colonel Westlake and his Officers of the 26th Light Cavalry were "At Home," and Mrs. Westlake, in a very pretty black and white striped voile and a most becoming white hat trimmed with violets, did the honours. Everything was particularly well done and the refreshments very good and inviting, especially the cups, which were very refreshing on that hot afternoon. We were glad to see a good many native gentlemen there, shewing how much the game is appreciated amongst them. On Wednesday we all met at the Fatteh Maidan to see the finals of the Polo Tournament—the 26th Light Cavalry played the Golconda team. There were a number of ladies present: Mrs. Westlake in black and white, Miss Westlake and Miss Froom in white, Mrs. Cole in black and white muslin trimmed with Irish lace, Mrs. Hely-Hutchinson in a very pretty mauve dress, Mrs. Taylor in white, Mrs. Hanken in pale blue —a most becoming dress, Mrs. Heenan in grey, Mrs. Patton-Bethune in a very pretty flowered muslin, Mrs. Lambert in pale blue, Mrs. and Miss Perram, and a great gathering besides. The pleasure of the play was spoilt by a very nasty accident. Mr. Kadir Beg, riding (back) for the Golconda team, collided with Captain Keble, and the impact was so great that Captain Keble and the pony turned a complete somersault. Captain Keble did not leave the saddle; but the pony rolled over a second time, and in doing so threw Captain Keble off, rolled over him, and again rolled over, so that the pony rolled over three times—twice over Captain Keble and once alone. It was a horrible accident to watch, but fortunately it ended in both being undamaged. Captain Keble's escape seemed marvellous, due I fancy to the pace that they were going at, which did not allow of the pony dwelling on him at all when he was on the ground, and also to the softness of the ground after the late rain. The latest bulletin says that the hero is quite well—only "knocked out of time," and that the pony is all right. A substitute was found and the game proceeded, which ended eventually by 6-15 o'clock, leaving the Golconda team the winners. The play was fast and good throughout. The Cup, a very handsome silver one, standing about th reefeet high, was a very good specimen of the Hyderabad silversmiths' Art. It is shaped like a George IV bowl with a cover, and rests on a "clumar" leaf plate, and that again on a handsomely chased plate, the base of the whole piece being a lotus leaf. It is a handsome trophy. Sir Kishen Persaud, Bahadur, the Prime Minister, said a few suitable words to the winning team, and Mrs. Dunlop, most becomingly dressed in mauve voile, with a hat trimmed with mauve flowers, presented the cup. Three cheers were given for the Minister, who was "At Home" on the occasion and who always does the honours so well. We missed Captain Osman Yar-ud-Dowla and learnt that he was in attendance on His Highness the Nizam, who is at present residing out of the City of Hyderabad at Moula Ali Hill. We noticed the heliograph and the signalling going on from the top of Moula Ali Hill, so doubtlesss His Highness was made aware of everything that passed. We were sorry Captain Osman was not playing in the game, as he is a strong safe player. We have since learnt that Captain Keble is suffering from a sprained ankle and a sprained shoulder. He is to be congratulated on his narrow escape.

COLONEL AFSUL-UL-MULK.

We are glad to say that Colonel Afsul-ul-Mulk is now quite convalescent, and has made a remarkable recovery after so serious an accident.

THE WEATHER.

We have not yet finished with the monsoon, as on Tuesday we had a sharp and heavy shower. All this rain ought to lower the price of grain; but it does not—on account, I am told, of so much being exported to other less favoured districts. His Highness the Nizam certainly rules over a most favoured and fertile tract of country, where, though sometimes there may be scarcity, famine is unknown.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 14.

The Monsoon has given very little precipitation on the north-east of India and Burma, but in the south of the Peninsula, the area of rainfall extended slightly.

In Burma only two stations report rain, the largest amount being 1½ inches in Mergue and the skies remain lightly to moderately overcast.

In the northeast of India only few light falls have occurred and the skies are still clear or lightly overcast.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces no rain has fallen and the skies are still clear.

In Northwest India, Surat is the only station that had rain and the skies are clear except in Lower Sind and Gujarat.

In the South of India, excluding East Coast Districts, light and nearly general rain has fallen. Hanumkonda also reports light fall and the cloud has increased in the Peninsula and the skies are lightly to moderately overcast.

Local rain is probable in the southern half of the peninsula and some rain in Burma and the north-east of India.

BOMBAY.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 6 A M.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13TH,

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over nearly the whole country Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations continue to be generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is only locally cloudy in some few places.

Rain.—Only three stations report rain.

Weather continues fine with passing clouds. A few scattered showers are only likely at present.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CAPTAIN SHEEHAN (Natal Militia), accompanied by his wife is on a visit to India, combining business with pleasure. Captain Sheehan, on the outbreak of the late Boer War, went to South Africa, and served throughout the campaign in the Colonial Scouts, Bethune's Mounted Infantry, and with Steinaecker's Horse in Swaziland. Towards the close of the War he was appointed by the Governor, Sir Henry McCallum, G. C. M. G., A-D-C., to the Command of the Prisoners-of-War Camp and Superintendent of the Burglar Camp, Ladysmith, and during his tenure of office he was commissioned a Justice of the Peace and appointed Special Commissioner for administering the Oath of Allegiance to the Boers. On the outbreak of the recent Native Rebellion in Natal and Zululand. Captain Sheehan offered to raise a corps of Irregular Mounted Infantry for which he received thanks of the Commandant of Militia and received a Commission in Royston's Horse, was appointed to the Staff of Colonel Royston, C. M. G., D. S. O., and later to the Command of N'Kandhla, Zululand.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS ON THE STAGE.

SOME of the latest decrees of Fashion are illustrated on the stage at Wyndham's Theatre, where the dresses worn in "Peter's Mother" have charmed the feminine portion of the audience. Miss Marion Terry has a reputation for good taste and distinction in dressing, and the simple but most elegant grey crepe de Chine which she wears in the opening act is a triumph of quiet smartness. Of palest grey crepe, the bodice has a fichu collar of embroidered muslin, which turning back discloses a dainty little vest of Valenciennes. A little rosette of kilted taffetas marks the point where the collar crosses over the front, and the same grey taffetas is the material of the swathed belt. The elbow-sleeves of crepe de Chine have undersleeves of embroidered muslin and lace, and the skirt is full. Very smart is the gown of ivory white drap souple which Miss Terry wears in the second act. The back is cut on semi-Empire lines, the material being closely gathered above the line of the waist and then allowed to fall in graceful draperies to the hem of the skirt. The bodice is embroidered in a design of flowers, and the white chiffon sleeves are very full. One other gown Miss Terry wears is well worth remembering. It is a gracefully-cut tea-gown of white chiffon over silk, and is worn with a long coat of fine black lace and net. A square collar of jet embroidery sparkles at the neck. The only touch of colour in this black and white harmony is a choux of shrimppink satin with long ends.

POPULARITY OF PLAIDS.

The large, vaguely-defined plaids in cloth and tweed are the most in vogue for daily wear. In these the skirt may be either the many-gored or umbrella shape. If the formar, it is strapped and stitched; the latter more often has several rows of stitching round the hem, or a flat fold or two of the material. The jacket has a rounded basque and braided vest, or a short bolero strapped to match the skirt. One pretty model was in brown and green plaid, with rather wide strappings of brown cloth running from waist to hem. The short sac coat was of the plain brown cloth. For young girls bright tartan plaids are very pretty and suitable for hard wear, and if made in the deep-pleated skirt, stitched round the hem, and the pleats stitched flat three-parts down, they will be endless wear and always look well. I would suggest a simple full bodice, put into a dress band at the waist and a well-boned black velvet Swiss belt and shoulder-braces. This would make a good school indoor dress. A pretty outdoor costume was carried out in the golf cloth, one side of which is plain and the other a good bold check in well-chosen colours. The skirt was made up to show the plaid and the double-breasted short coat on the plain side, and collor and cuffs of the chief tone, which in this case was a pretty shade of red. This is a most practical suggestion for mothers to adopt. The material is so thick that neither the skirt nor coat requires any lining, and it absolutely will not wear out. It is an expensive cloth, of course, but it will be an inexpensive frock, though, in the end.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

GOCULDAS CULLIANJEE COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

THE twelfth annual meeting of shareholders of the Goculdas Cullianjee Cotton Press Company was held at the registered office, Apollo Street, on Saturday, Mr. Motichand Devchand, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

The Directors' report stated among others things:— Your Directors have the pleasure to lay before you their annual report and the audited accounts of the Company made up for the year ending 30th June 1906. The total number of bales pressed during the year under report is 40,676 as compared with 25,631 bales pressed during the previous year. This result you will no doubt deem very satisfactory, there being an increase of 15,045 bales. The work done during this year compares very favourably with the work of the other Press Companies. The account of the year under report shows a profit of Rs. 27,861-5-11 including the balance brought forward from the previous year's account. From this profit your Directors have thought it advisable to set aside Rs. 16,000 to place the Company on a better footing. Mr. Jagiwan Devchund retires by rotation from Board, but is elegible for re-election. The Company's building, machinery, &c., have been insured for Rs. 75,000. You will have to appoint an auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.

The Directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and approved. A dividend of Rs. 12 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. A bonus of Rs. 350 is to be paid to the Company's employes. Mr. Jugjivan Devchand, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a Director. Mr. Runchoddas Varjivandas Shroff was appointed auditor for the current year at an annual remuneration of Rs. 70. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

MYSORE S. AND W. COMPANY.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. V. S. Rodrigues presiding:—

The Directors' report stated:—Your Directors beg to submit their annual report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended 28th February, 1905. As foreshadowed in para. 3 of last year's report, the Mill started work on 31st October 1904, but owing to initial difficulties consequent on the long stoppage of work it was some time before a major number of the spindles and looms could be got to work. The period covered by this report, therefore, includes only four months of partial working, which have more than covered the working expenses for those months. The year as a whole, however, shows a loss of Rs. 14,307-8-1, which is entirely made up by the standing charges. These, as will be seen from the previous reports, amount to about Rs. 24,000 a year, which some would have roughly represented the loss if the Mill were silent throughout the year. It is, therefore, apparent that the short period of working, partial though it was, has contributed to lessen the loss to an appreciable extent. The present year, your Directors are glad to say, holds out promise of favourable results, the Mill working so far with a fair margin of profit. The complete stoppage of the Mill referred to above and which extended over a period of about 3 years rendered extensive overhauling necessary to put the machinery into working order, and the expense incurred thereon viz., Rs. 16,418-9-9, has been charged to the depreciation fund account. Your Directors beg to report with regret the death in June last of their esteemed colleague and Chairman, Mr. Shamrav Vithal, who ever since the reconstruction of the Company in 1894 took a deep interest in its welfare, and rendered it valuable services for a period of 12 years. Mr. Veerchand Deepchand, C.I.E., J.P., the mominee of the Government of Mysore, has joined the Board in place of Mr. S. S. Setlur resigned, Mr. V. S. Rodrigues who retires by rotation from the Board of Directors has been re-elected.

The Mill property and stock are insured for Rs. 7,95,000.

Messrs. Carsedjee Cawasjee Dalal and Atmaram Balcrustna Kirtikar were re-elected auditors along with the Government nominee for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

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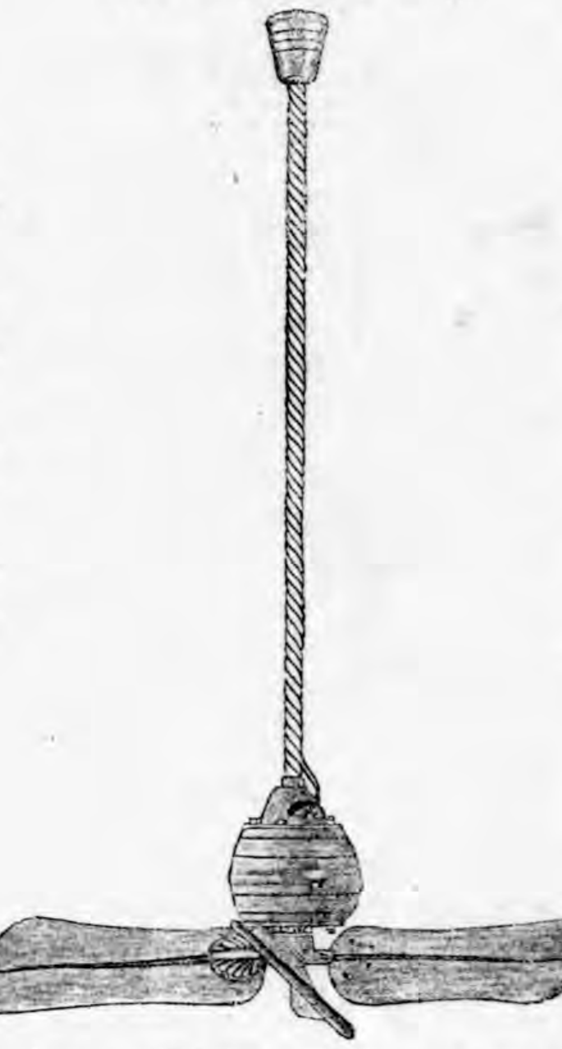

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Liver Disorder DIZZINESS CUR

THE commonest form of Liver Complaint is Congestion—the disorder which causes headache, biliousness, pain in the side, dizziness, nausea, and a host of other serious symptoms. Normally the liver contains about one-third of all the blood in the body. When congestion is caused, by cold, by improper feeding, or by anything else, more blood is forced into the liver, it becomes "congested," and causes drowsiness, and all the symptoms described above.

Now, to relieve this congestion—to rid the body of all traces and effects of liver disorder—is the special purpose of Bile Beans. They gently operate on the bowels, promote secretion of the digestive juices, rectify the bile flow, and so stimulate the torpid liver that proper circulation is re-commenced, congestion relieved, and all the symptoms of it disappear. Thousands of cures prove this.

Mr. Thompson a foreman spinner, of Gelderd Road, Leeds, owes his present good health to Bile Beans. Telling of his cure, his wife said—

"My husband suffered for many years from liver complaint, dizziness, and indigestion. He had also had spasms and a bad attack of jaundice. Being a spinner, he has to be on his feet all day, and he would say to me, 'As soon as it gets to dinner time I wish it was night, for I can hardly drag myself about.' When night came he would come home utterly fagged out—with no appetite, and no interest in anything. He suffered from sleeplessness, too, and pains in the stomach. Anything in the nature of pastry and confectionery—well, if he had the least bit I used fairly to cringe, for I knew what it would mean later. At last he determined to try Bile Beans for Biliousness. He got some, and began taking them. The first few doses did him pounds of good. Soon after beginning to take them his spasms stopped altogether. Then he ceased having pains after meals; and as he continued to take the medicine regularly the tired feeling he had so long complained of left him entirely. At the present time he is not like the same man. Bile Beans have done more for him than we could have hoped for."

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B. G.
15-10-06.

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1 RUPEE.
PURELY VEGETAB

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Government and the Magistrates.

A Government Resolution dated Bombay Castle, 3rd October, says :—Government desire to call the attention of all Magistrates to extracts given below on the treatment (of juvenile offenders) and to suggest to them the desirability of ordering special arrangements (1) for the detention of under-trial juvenile offenders in non-bailable cases, (2) for the speedy disposal of such cases, and (3) for separation within the precincts of their Courts of all juvenile offenders who may be placed before them from other offenders. Government also desire again to draw attention to Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code and Section 31 of the Reformatory Act, which give Magistrates ample power of dealing suitably with juvenile petty offenders, while their other powers under the Reformmatory Act and the Whipping Act probably enable them to deal with more serious offenders without having recourse to the punishment of imprisonment.

In Government Resolution No. 1307, dated the 13th March 1905, His Excellency the Governor in Council pointedly called the attention of District Magistrates to the evil of inflicting sentences of imprisonment on juvenile offenders. Reference to the matter was also made in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 2590, dated the 24th May 1905. In Government Resolution No. 2837, dated the 24th May 1906, his Excellency the Governor in Council had to comment on the fact that more than 100 juvenile offenders had been sent to prison who could *prima facie* have been more suitably dealt with otherwise. Sentence of actual imprisonment on children is, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, the very last form of punishment of those allowed by the law to be employed. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the above suggestions may receive the serious attention of all Magistrates both as to the character of proceedings in Court and as to the order to be passed in cases against juvenile offenders when the hearing has been concluded.

The attention of the Inspector-General of Prisons is also invited to the remarks in paragraph 3 of the letter from the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, and every effort that the accommodation available permits should be directed to the separation of youthful first offenders from other prisoners. Paragraph 64 of the last annual report noticed the inception of this policy at Dharwar.

Little has been done in this country to establish children's Courts—that is, Courts in which charges against juvenile offenders are considered in different surroundings from those of the ordinary Police Court ; a plan which was adopted some forty years ago in Massachusetts, and which has been imitated elsewhere with good results. But the answer of the Home Secretary the other day as to the results of measures directed to the same end was highly satisfactory. The Home Office lately issued, for the guidance of Metropolitan Magistrates, instructions as to the separation of charges against children, from those against adults. Directions were given that charges against children in custody should be taken first each morning, and that such charges, if brought into Court after the morning's cases had been disposed of, should receive precedence, so far as practicable, over other business. Summonses against children were also to be taken first and, as far as possible, apart from the other business. Directions were also given that children in custody while waiting the hearing of their cases, or removal to a remand home, industrial or reformatory school, or other place of detention, should be kept under supervision in a room attached to the Court to which other prisoners should not be admitted. Two of the regulations were in these terms :—

"4. A child while in custody shall not be permitted to be in Court until its case actually comes on for hearing, or be allowed to remain in Court after its case has been disposed of.

"5. During the hearing of a child's case no adult prisoner, unless concerned in the same charge, shall be permitted to be in Court."

These regulations were issued in August last, and there is now fairly complete information as to the results. The Metropolitan Police Magistrates are unanimous in their opinion that the regulations work well. Some thirty of the chief boroughs have adopted similar regulations. In sixteen boroughs such charges are taken before others. In nineteen they are disposed of after other cases—the children while waiting being kept apart from adult prisoners. In no fewer than eleven county boroughs separate. Courts are at present, or soon will be, in use for children's cases. Similar measures are being taken elsewhere. The movement is certain to spread ; and there is the prospect that at an early date the spirit, if not the letter, of the Home Office instructions will be so far as practicable universally complied with. Thus, by a simple change which might have long ago been effected, and which involves in most cases no expenditure, children are to be withdrawn in great measure from the debasing or impure influences which they could not entirely escape when they must listen to the foul language and sordid tales of a busy Police Court. We do not forget that in some Courts, long before children's Courts were heard of, care was taken to diminish this evil. None the less it is true that, quietly and without fuss, considerable improvement in the administration of the criminal law has been effected. Five to ten years hence the fruits may be expected to appear in our criminal returns and reduced prison population.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MOSELY EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION REPORTS.

The Juvenile Court, over which a Justice presides, is perhaps, the most valuable piece of machinery recently introduced into the United States. An institution of scorn at its origin, it is to-day respected as the greatest moral force in nipping the germ of crime, and in the promise of reducing the number of penal settlements which form the blight of every nation. By the establishment of these Courts the trial of cases in which children are offenders is entirely dissociated from the contamination and publicity of Police Courts. There is no desire to make the boy too early acquainted with the language and devilry that make men beasts. To eradicate the incipient tendencies rather than to condemn hardest evils is the object of these Courts and the police authorities strongly uphold the benefits thus derived.

The writer, through the courtesy of His Honour Judge Mairs, was privileged on two occasions to scrutinise closely the working of the Court from the bench. The public were not admitted, only those who were parents of offenders or who were witnesses in a case that was pending being allowed seats at the back of the hall. Oaths were administered even to the culprits who were generally half in tears and in a penitent mood, though even the stern features of the reproving Justice were relaxed when a coal-black, woolly-haired ivory-teethed negro came up grinning. He had mildly erred, so a paternal reprimand was sufficient.

The word paternal exactly conveys the Judge's demeanour towards the defaulter ; the success or failure of this system almost entirely depends upon this uncertain quantity, this human balancing of the promptings and weaknesses common to every child in the lower orders. A heavy penalty would make them mutinous, a mistaken leniency would train them in the first shuffling steps of crime. Firmness without harshness is the necessary attribute of this Solomon ; to repress but not to destroy is his function, to stimulate but not to let self-respect run riot is his object.

Prior to their examination the children are kept in fair sized rooms above the Court, where they are allowed to talk quietly, but are kept properly under control. The infants are placed in a separate nursery under proper charge so that their little wants may be attended to. As many as 7,447 children were arraigned in one year at the City of New York Juvenile Court, of whom the greater part were Russian Jews from Roumania. The Italians were the most difficult to keep in hand, but, whilst there a few Germans, there were neither French nor Scotch, and the proportion of the United States boy proper was also low one. The offences may be classified under four heads :—

1. Acts purely mischievous, not involving moral turpitude, but violating the laws of public convenience, such as playing games in the thoroughfares.
2. Crime committed for the first time as the result of temptation, generally concluding with a verdict on the parole system.
3. Acts involving criminal tendencies, such as the committing of arson.
4. Acts of parental neglect or abuse ; but if a case of legitimate poverty in which the parents through the misfortunes of circumstances have been unable to obtain a sufficient return for a livelihood, the children are generally handed over to the Department of Charities to be detained in the scattered homes.

Occasionally a case is deferred in order that further investigation may be made.

The Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, in a letter dated the 7th September 1906 states that the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are of opinion that in so far as it is administratively possible, it is desirable to make special arrangements for juvenile offenders such as those suggested in the extract from the article in *The Times* of the 20th June 1906, and that they also consider that it is desirable once more to draw the attention of Magistrates to Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code and Section 31 of the Reformatory Act ; and observing (paragraph 3) as follows :—

"3. It seems to them that attention should constantly be drawn also to the practice, apparently too prevalent, of sentencing to imprisonment youths who are too old to be treated as juvenile offenders. It is believed that the effect of imprisonment on young men is demoralizing, and their Lordships fear that this belief is well founded. They think that one of the most essential principles of jail administration in India is the rigid exclusion of young prisoners, wherever they may be confined, from the contaminating influences which undoubtedly prevail in the prisons."

BY THE WAY.

Shipbuilding experts at Sunderland are in a serious quandary. An event has happened in the way of ship-launching that is at once inconvenient, unique, and mysterious. On the ways of the Sunderland Shipbuilding Company is the vessel "Halfdan," built for a Copenhagen firm of owners, and she positively defies all efforts to launch her into the water to be made ready for fittingout and to go on voyages. The first attempt to launch the vessel in the ordinary way was made two or three weeks ago without success, and since then various endeavours to get her afloat have been unavailing. Tugs have been engaged in these attempts, and only yesterday two or three tugs, working with a seven-inch hawser attached to the vessel and block-tackle fixed to the jetty on the South Bock, together with hydraulic machinery and electric winches in the vicinity of the vessel, failed to make her budge an inch. The experts can find no solution as to the cause of the ship's persistent obstinacy. It is now believed that the only means by which the vessel can be launched is to construct a fresh set of ways.

A wombat is among the recent arrivals at the Zoo, where, of late years, this clumsy marsupial has been rather poorly represented. It is an animal which does very well in our climate, and it is only a little while since a specimen died after spending more than a quarter of a century in the menagerie. Slow and deliberate in all its movements, it is none the less a very active creature, digging being its favourite pastime. With its powerful claws it soon makes holes in the hardest ground, and only a strong concrete floor can withstand its burrowing operations. This species (*Phascolomys mitchelli*) is liable to a good deal of variation in colour ; while some specimens are yellowish grey, the present individual is quite black. It is of strictly nocturnal habits, and it feeds on grass, roots, and so forth. Although, as a rule, quite harmless, the wombat can, on occasion, inflict a nasty bite.

Some difficulty has hitherto been experienced in regard to obtaining accurate knowledge pertaining to the habits of wood-pigeons. Personal observation justifies me in saying that, whether or not wood-pigeons are beneficial to the interests of the farmer in eradicating weeds detrimental to the growth of crops, it must be admitted that the wood-pigeons is an inveterate thief who robs our grain-fields with impunity. About a year ago, whilst protecting my corn crops from the ravages of those birds, I discovered in the gizzard of one bird 603 pickles of oats and in another 490 of barley writes an Aberdeenshire farmer. An idea is entertained on the part of some interested in this subject that wood-pigeons have an insatiable desire for charlock. But to increase the number of pigeons to undue limits with a view to exterminating charlock would, I am of opinion, serve as another instance of the cure being worse than the disease. The subject, however, is of interest to those interested in the business of agriculture, and ought to elicit an opinion from those who have proved conclusively that an increase of wood-pigeons would serve to mitigate some of our agricultural evils.

"What are the chances of being defrauded in buying a bottle of champagne of any well-known brand?" The question was put by a "Westminster" representative to Mr. Robert Billings, secretary to Messrs. Simon Brothers and Co., Limited, who are the English agents for the well-known firm of Moet and Chandon. It arose out of the case which was tried at Bow-street the other day, in which some men appeared on a charge of having sold champagne to which a false trade description had been applied. To the ordinary person the evidence appeared to suggest that it would be one of the easiest things in the world to palm off on one an inferior brand to that asked for, notwithstanding that the label and cork have every appearance of the wine being genuine.

"There is, as a matter of fact, far less fraud in the best-known brands than people imagine," replied Mr. Billings, and champagne consumers will no doubt be glad to have so authoritative an assurance. "The reason is obvious. It would not do for firms with world-wide reputations to take the slightest risk so far as their own wines go. Consequently they take every precaution possible for the protection of the consumer, with the result that cases of imposition are comparatively rare. Besides this, champagne drinkers are keen judges themselves, and would detect at once any inferiority in the bottle or case of wine that was supplied to them. For instance, if they were offered a wine of a certain vintage at less than the usual price they would know at once that something was the matter, because it is quite impossible to put specified brands on the market below a certain figure. Consequently, they would conclude that either the wine was wrong or that it had not been come at by fair means."

Mr. Billings quoted one year's vintage, upon which the whole of the large growers had agreed upon a minimum retail price of seven shillings a bottle. Although this particular year's wine might be obtained at, say, a grocer's, at the price named, more would have to be paid at a hotel or restaurant, establishment charges and service accounting, naturally enough, for the increased figure. Consumers are aware of the fact that the genuine article cannot be obtained at a less figure, and if it were offered their suspicions would be instantly aroused. But there is something even beyond this. It is to the interest of hotel and restaurant proprietors themselves to provide their customers with whatever is asked for. In doing that they protect the interests of themselves and their customers alike ; and the same remark applies with equal force to clubs. Nobody concerned in so high-class a trade can afford to take risks.

The places where the fraud comes in are what may be termed the "byways"—certain haunts in Soho, and similar localities West, and others of equally dubious standing in the East End. This comes about because the consumers themselves are not regular champagne drinkers, and are not conversant with the regular prices of the brands which are offered to them at a figure at which the wine could not possibly be sold. One or two points connected with labels and corks are of interest. Either or both are nearly always genuine. Bottles containing the best vintages are never used twice. The test they have undergone in holding their first contents places too great a strain upon their strength, and to refill them with wine of similar quality would be to court disaster in the shape of bursting and waste. So the bottles are discarded, and are purchased, when empty, at a few pence per dozen, in some cases being even given away in order to get rid of them.

This is where the label-hunter's chance comes in. He gets the bottles, carefully soaks them in water, deftly removes the labels, and afterwards transfers them to other bottles containing inferior wine. Or, for the matter of that, he may leave them on the original bottles just in order to impress the gullible purchaser with the genuineness of the article. He acquires many of the corks in the same manner, although in many cases these come through other channels and cost more. But a champagne cork is not so easy an article to manipulate as a label, and considerable ingenuity has to be used in inserting them into fresh bottles, as, indeed, anyone will realise when they observe the swollen size of a cork which has just been taken out of a champagne bottle. In fact, cases have been known in which special machinery has been made for the purpose of forcing the genuine cork into the necks of bottles containing fraudulent wine. This done, the market has to be found for the wine ; and it is found, as already suggested, in the "byways" indicated above.

Should anyone desire to assist in circumventing the wiles and tricks of the fraudulent champagne-sellers he should take care to destroy both the label and cork belonging to the genuine bottle. And further, if anyone fears that the world will be champagneless—for a little while at least—he may take comfort from the fact that in the lower "caves" of the many miles of cellars owned by Messrs. Moet and Chandon are stored what is practically a permanent reserve of wine. It numbers 15,000,000 bottles !

OVERHEARD IN DUBLIN.

Pat : "These are terrible times, Mike."

Mike : "Bedad they are, Pat ; it's a wonder if we'll get out of the world alive, what with Tsars and Poles and bombs and tinned-mates, and one thing and another."

Pat (despondently) : "I'm afeard we won't even if we had as many lives as Plutarch."

A DEMOCRATIC "PRINCESS."

[The New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has the authority of an Oyster Bay ice-cream vendor for stating that Mrs. Alice Longworth isn't a bit stuck up. She likes ice-cream soda just as much as she did when a little girl.]

How modest still sweet "Princess Alice" seems,
Though Europe welcomed her with bands and banners ;
Which simply proves that she who eats ice-creams
Has only frigid tastes, not frigid manners !

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, October 12

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 9/16	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	95 3/4	—	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3/4	—	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 7/8	—	+ 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32	—	+ 1/8
2 months hence	31 15/16	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	69 1-4	=	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·21 1/2	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·46 3/4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·85	=	— 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	5 pr. ct.	—	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 5/8 „	=	„
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/2 „	=	„
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 „	—	„
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/8 „	=	„
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1-8	—	„
7 day market loans	3 1-2	—	„

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £300,000
Gold to Bombay £120,000.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 110 + £2
Yellow metal 8 3/4
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-4-0 —1s.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 13-2-6
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-7-6

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 1/4 buyers.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 3/4 + 1/4 Nov.-Dec. sellers quiet.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 47 3/4 — 1/4 A.-M. sellers quieter.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 3/8 + 1 3/8 Oct.-Nov. done firm.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1/4.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—"Aleppo."

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	strong
Total Sales	5,000
Spot	6·45 plus 14
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 3/4 plus 1/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	12,000
Futures closed	quiet

Oct.-Nov. 5·97 plus 3	Nov.-Dec. 5·92 plus 2	Dec.-Jan. 5·92 plus 2
Jan.-Feb. 5·93 plus 2	Feb.-Mar. 5·95 plus 2	Mar.-Apr. 5·97 plus 2
Apr.-May 5·98 plus 1	May-June 6·00 plus 1	June-July 6·01 plus 1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	65,000
Do. last year	58,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do. do. Continent	46,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·20—20
Futures, month of Dec.	10·81—35 *
Do. month of March	11·04—34 *

* Declined owing to weak cables.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	mutilated
Futures, month of Dec	do.
Do. month of Jan.	do.
Tone at close	do.

COTTON ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Bengals	4 4/32
F. G. Bengals	4
Good Bengals	3 28/32
Good Madras Western N.-D.	4 24/32 c i f sellers
Fair Coconada N.-D.	4 24/32 sellers.
	Bales.
Week's Receipts, at U. S. Ports	350,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	137,000
Continent	1,07,000
Stock at U. S. ports	5,69,000
„ Interior „	2,16,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12 Oct.

Cotton	1,390 bales.
Wheat	4,737 cwts.
Linseed	5,241 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	300 „
Gingellyseed	3,058 „
Poppyseed	495 „
Groundnuts	663 „
Castorseed	4,258 „
Rice	3,064 „
Myrabollams	515 „
Cottonseed	5,389 „
Mowraseed	73 „
Gram	1,388 „
Joowar	nil
Maize	114 „

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 10,98,240
Ex s. s. "Persia" from London.

BOMBAY, Saturday Evening.

The decline in American cotton advised this morning has caused an easier tone in our local market. Prices are Rs. 4 to 5 lower than yesterday's rates for sum descriptions and the buyers are not so keen to operate. But a fair business was past through at Colaba this afternoon at the lower rates now quoted, and the tone at the close is quiet but steady.

The oil seeds markets are firm. Sterling exchange is quite steady and Rupee Paper also steady. The following are closing rates for shares.

Petits	Rs. 3,690	Murat.
Davids	„ 470	„
Kohinoors	„ 785	„

Exchange.—Tone Study.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1/32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 6 do do.	1s. 4 1/2d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	171
Marks 3 do. do.	140
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	163 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	221
Japan 30 do. do.	150 1/2

Government Paper—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97·1
1st Settlement. 31st October	97·0
2nd Do.	

Money Market, Tone easier.

Bank Rates.—

Bank of England since	11th Oct.	5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	12th Sept.	5 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	11th Oct.	6 do.
Bank of Madras do.	18th Sept.	5 do.

Seeds.

Linseed.—Tone firm.	
Ready	Rs. 7-10-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 7-8-0
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready	Rs. 9-10-0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	Rs. 9-12-0
Pappyseed.—Tone firm.	
Ready	Rs. 9-10-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 8-6-0
Castorseed.—Tone firm.	
Ready	Rs. 40-0-0
Forward	
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.	
Howree Khandeish	Rs. 48-8-0
15 per cent. Mixed	Rs. 45-8-0
25 „	Rs. 44-8-0
50 „	Rs. 43-8-0
Black Beawar	Rs. 42-8-0
Wheat.—Tone steady.	
Delhi White April-May	Rs. 4-8-6

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	13,000 „

Oct.-Nov. 5·85 plus 9	Nov.-Dec. 5·83 plus 9	Dec.-Jan. 5·83 plus 9
Jan.-Feb. 5·84 plus 9	Feb.-Mar 5·86 plus 9	Mar.-Apl. 5·88 plus 9
Apl.-May. 5·89 plus 9	May-June 5·91 plus 9	June-July 5·92 plus 9

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs. 206
Do. fine	Dec.	„ 205
Do. fine	Jan.	„ 204
M G Dhamangaon fine	„	„ 230
M G Nagpur fine	„	„ 234
M G Khandeish fully good	„	„ 206
Do. fine	„	„ 213
M G K A fine	„	„ 221
H G Bengals fully good	„	„ 185
M G Broach good	Mar.	„ 245 1/2
Do. fine	Mar.	„ 263

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

"A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength, insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

CHALLENGE EVENTS.
Estimates and designs for any class of Sport.

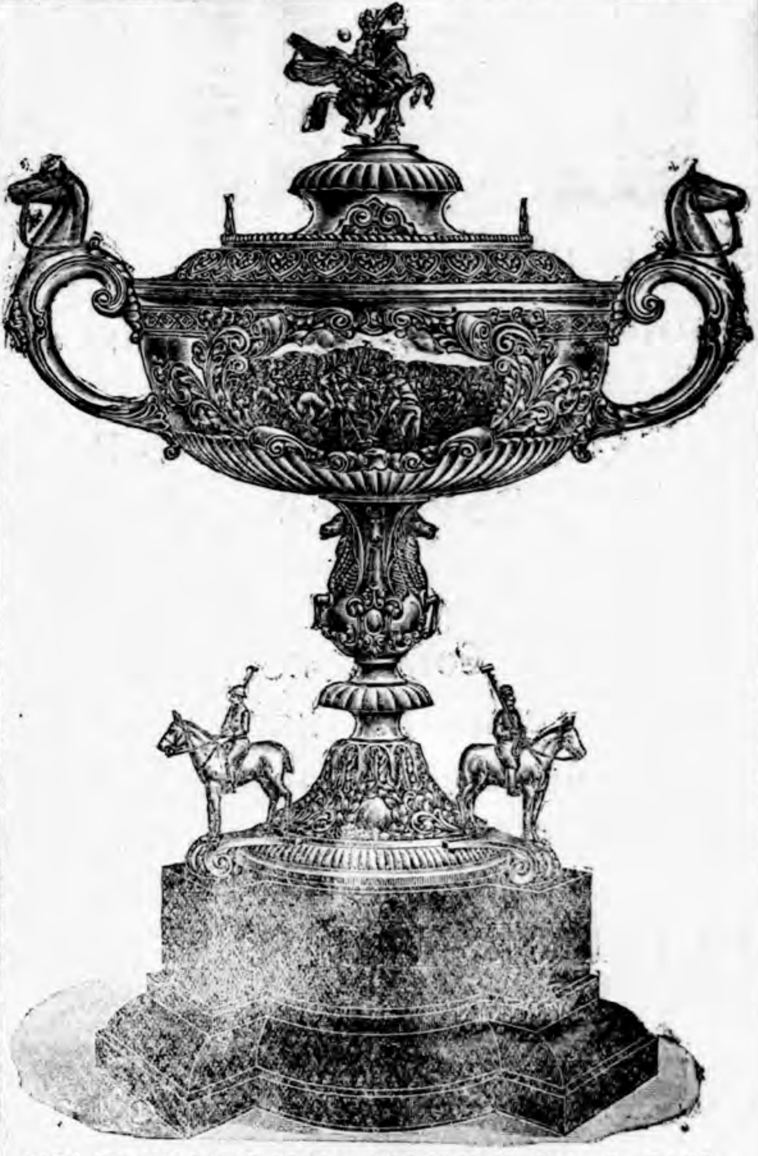
B. G. 1200.
Prize Cup half fluted 1pt. Rs. 80, 1½pts. Rs. 100, 2pts. Rs. 135. With handles, ½pt. Rs. 80, 1pt. Rs. 110.

B. G. 1203.
Prize Cup with Plinth. Height 13½ ins., Rs. 133

B. G. 1199.
Handsome Prize Cup. Capacity 2 pints, Rs 183

B. G. 1200.
Rs. 450, 12 inches diameter. Fluted and Embossed presentation bowl, with Plinth.

Sterling Silver
CUPS & BOWLS.
WE CAN MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY CLASS OF SPORT



SOLID SILVER HALL-MARKED POLO CUP.
English Manufacture, Exquisitely modelled and finished.
Width 18 inches, height 24½ inches, Rs. 3,000.
With Ebony Plinth as shown.
CUPS and BOWLS MANUFACTURED to represent any class of Sport

OUR STOCK.
We Solicit your esteemed inspection.

B. G. 1205.
Prize Cup with Plinth. Height 12 inches, Rs. 112.

B. G. 1201.
Prize Cup, ½pt. 1, 1½, 2 and 3 pts., Rs. 35 to Rs. 150 with Plinths.

B G. 1209
Challenge Cup, Height 17 inches., Rs. 600

B. G. 1208
Rs. 112 Graduated flute Presentation Bowl, Height with Plinth 7¾ inches, Width of bowl, 6½ inches

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
Watch-makers, Jewellers and Silversmiths.
BOMBAY & POONA.

HOW IS YOUR HEALTH

AFTER all, this is the most important point o you. Have you lost the old time energy and ambition ? Are you ailing in any way from Weakness, Nervousness or a Disordered Liver and Stomach ? Have you any pains or aches of the body or limbs ? To be brief are you as well as you would like to be ? Is your health as good as it was ? Write to me fully if you feel anything wrong with you, advice will be found invaluable and it will cost you nothing.

Cook's Electric Body Battery

is a Battery that stands strictly on its merits which needs no drugs assistance and will not fail to cure you if you use it right. It has cured many people, some of which were, apparently, uncurable cases. In such troubles as Lumbago, Rheumatic Pains and aches, Weak Back and Nervous Disorders, it is of the utmost value, in fact any trouble which is the result of the lack of that force which is so essential to every human being, Electric Force yields quickly to the invigorating influence.

Prome, Lower Burma, 8th August, 1906.

C. W. COOK, Esq.

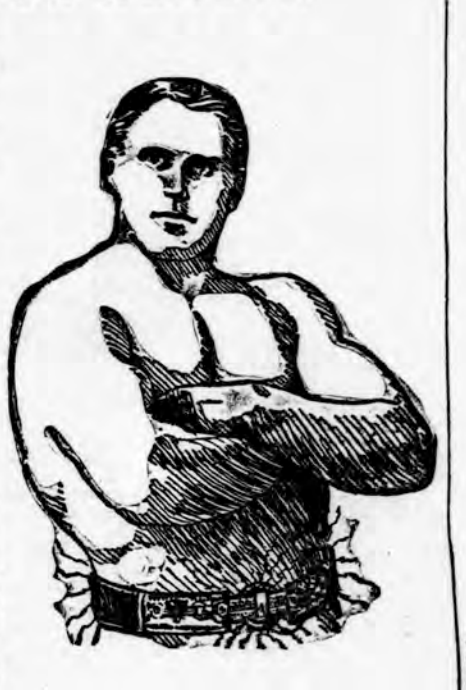
Dear Sir,—You high grade Battery received and accepted on the 1st instant. Thank you very much for the same. I have been using it for the part seven days and find it doing me good already. The attachment wire to be used for the ankle is too short for me as I am six feet tall. I have, however, made one myself and find it answers very well. I have every confidence in the Battery and I am certain it will do me all the good in the world. I have spoken to several friends about it and have also shown it to them, so you may hear from them soon. Thanking you again for it.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) M. FARRELL, Telegraph Master.

(Original letter will be shown to those who call).

Send me your name and address if you are a sickly person, and I will send you free of charge a standard book on Electricity as applied for curing diseases. Call if convenient. Our offices are open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Consultation is free.

C. G. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. G. COOK.
NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.



Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE HIGHEST TYPE OF COMPLETE MILK.
FAR MORE DIGESTIBLE THAN ORDINARY COW'S MILK.

IN CARE, ANXIETY AND BROKEN REST THERE IS NOTHING SO SOOTHING.

Malted Milk contains all the nutritious elements of malted barley and wheat in combination with pure, rich cow's milk. It is good for all ages, both in and out of health, and especially for Infants, Children, Convalescents and the Aged. It is economical in use, and keeps indefinitely in any climate.

Always Ready. No Cooking Required.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah and Ceylon ; and Horlick's Food Company, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

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„ N. C. FILMS
„ DAYLIGHT
Developing Machines,
Latest Novelties, &c.

Enquire at
D. M. DUKLE & CO.
By Appointment to H. E. the Governor,
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SHIPPERS
.. OF ..
Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.

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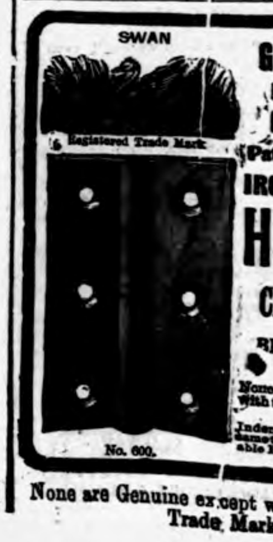

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